

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

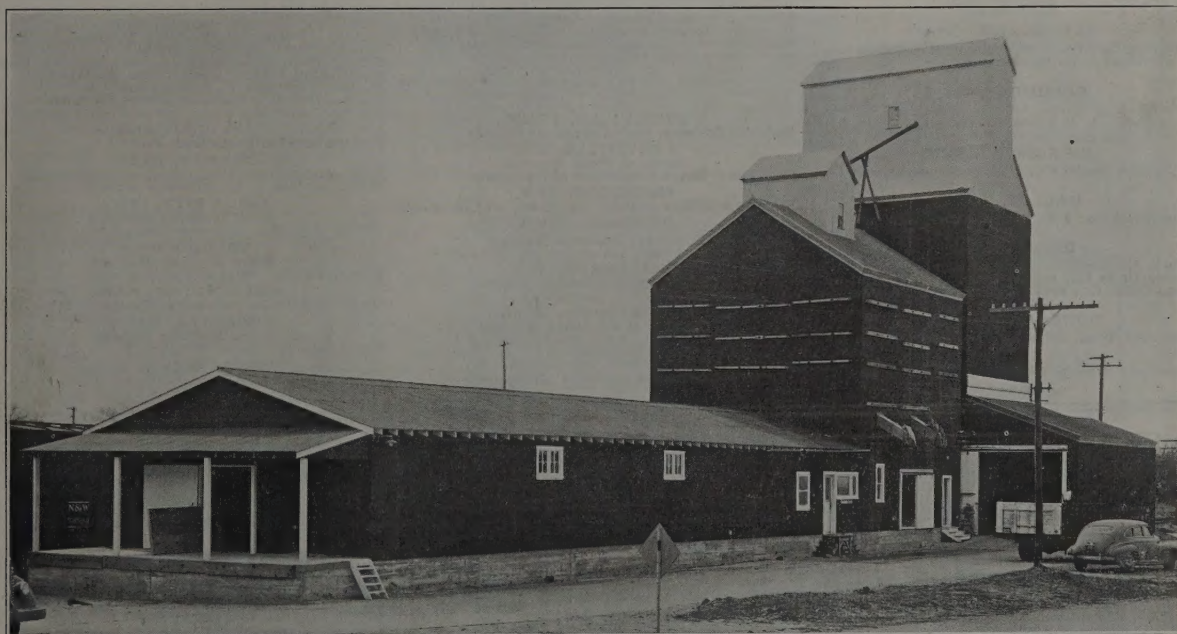
## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

Vol. XCVI, No. 9

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. May 8, 1946

Price \$2.00 Per Year, 25 Cents Per Copy



George P. Diedrichsen's New Elevator at Bancroft, Neb. See Page 353



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

**HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.**

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Uhlmann Grain Co., Grain Merchants, Brokers.

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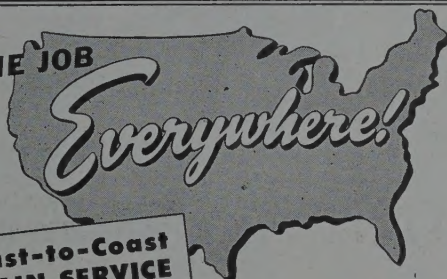
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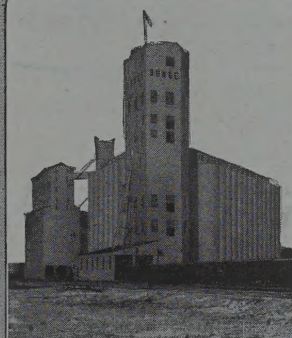
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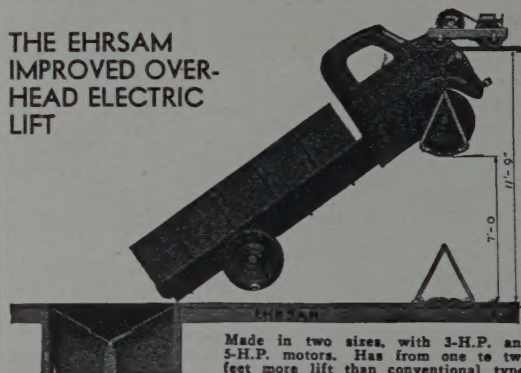
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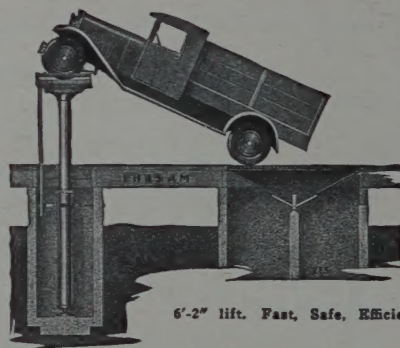
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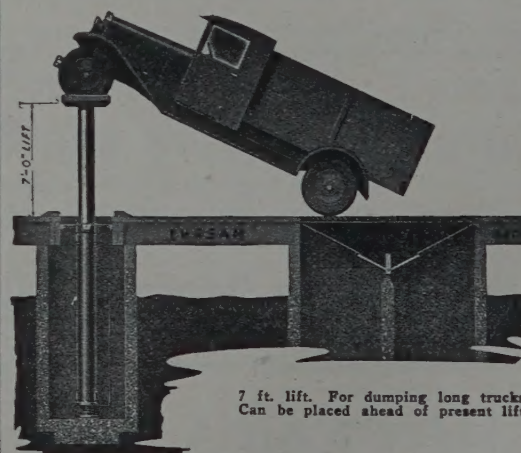
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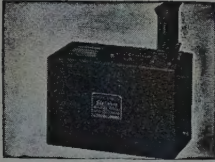


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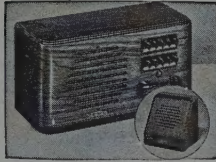
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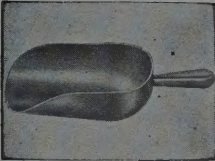
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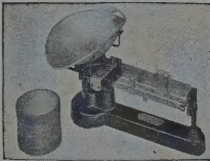
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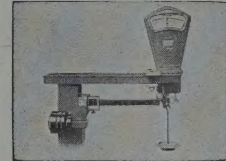
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## Grain Shipping Books

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10 1/2 x 16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3 1/4 lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10 1/2 x 15 3/4 inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order form 24. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.85, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

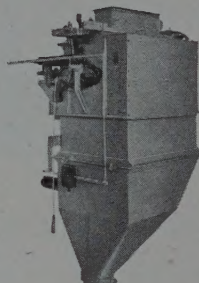
A 100-Pound Bag  
Every Ten Seconds



...weighed accurately,  
economically with a

**RICHARDSON Feed Bagging Scale**

One man can easily fill six 100-lb. bags of feeds, meals or mashes every minute with a Richardson Feed Bagging Scale. He just puts the bag over the spout and pulls the discharge chain. And another bagful is automatically being weighed for the next bagging. You can put a man to work weighing dry feeds, soy bean meal, linseed meal, fish meal, or other ground materials the first time he sees a Richardson Automatic Feed Bagging Scale. He needs no special skill or instruction.



Accurate, honest measure is assured by the "equal-balance" weighing principle—most precise weighing method known.

All Richardson Feed Bagging Scales are dustproof and automatic. Bulletin No. 6145 illustrates and describes many models. Write for your copy today.

1311

## RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

CLIFTON, N. J.

Atlanta	New York	Chicago	Minneapolis	Montreal
Philadelphia	Boston	Wichita	Omaha	Toronto
	Buffalo	San Francisco		

**I'LL SAY IT'S  
HANDY PROTECTION  
AGAINST  
GRAIN DUST!**

DUPOR No. 1 is worn over nose only. Doesn't interfere with eating or talking. For best protection keep mouth closed and breathe through nose as nature intended. Easy to wear as pair of glasses. Weighs only 1 ounce.

Sample sent postpaid for \$1.00

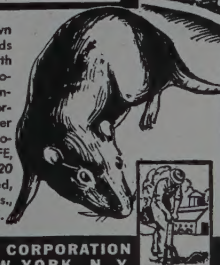
**H. S. COVER**

74 Chippewa St. South Bend, Ind.



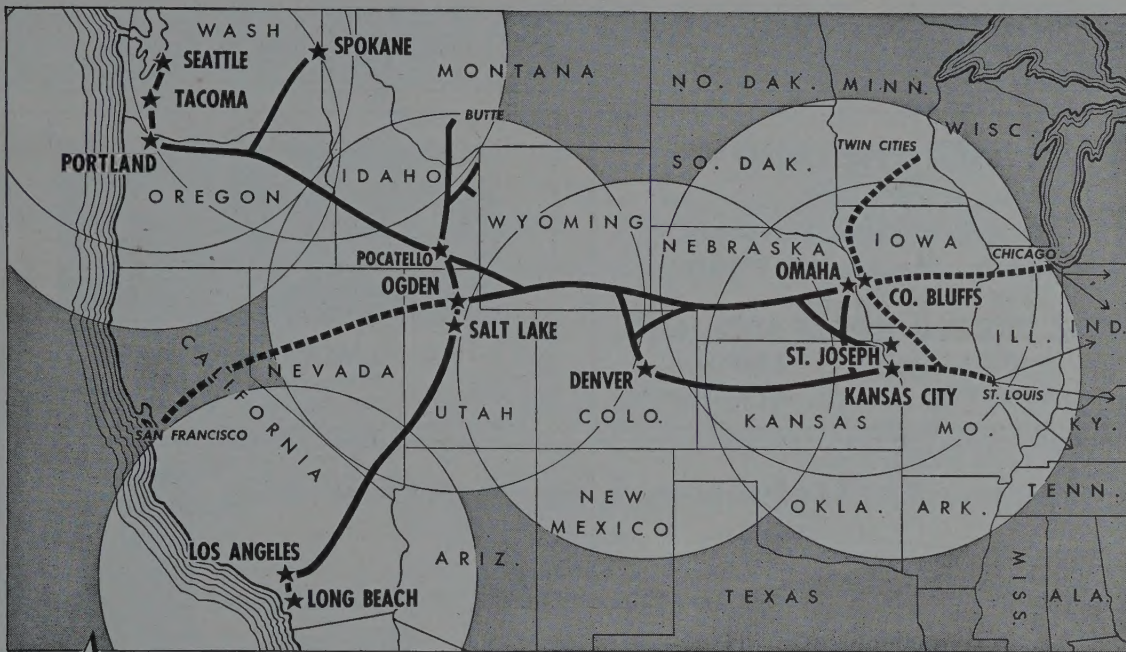
## CYANOGEN KILLS RATS AND MICE INSTANTLY!

● Grain and feed warehouses are a well known paradise for rats and mice. Save yourself hundreds of dollars of damage by using a few dollars' worth of CYANOGEN a year. CYANOGEN is a gas-producing powder—one whiff kills rats and mice instantly when blown into their hideouts and harbors. Keep a supply of CYANOGEN and a duster on hand—you will be amazed how easily and economically you can keep your place pest-free. SAFE, CERTAIN! Used by grain men and farmers for over 20 years. Write for special directions. Sold by drug, seed, hardware wholesalers. 1-lb., 75¢; 5 lbs., \$3; 25-lbs., \$10; 100-lbs., \$25. Cyanogen Foot Pump Duster, \$7.



AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Department 30-C



# ★ Opportunity for Industry

The western territory served by Union Pacific is rich in countless raw materials required by industry; has power and other necessary facilities; has a high type of native-born labor. Here lies the opportunity for industry to build and expand.

Among the principal industrial tracts owned or served by Union Pacific are those located in, or near by, the following cities:

Omaha, Neb.	Ogden, Utah
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Portland, Oregon
St. Joseph, Mo.	Seattle, Wash.
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	Tacoma, Wash.
(Fairfax District)	Spokane, Wash.
Denver, Colo.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah	Long Beach, Cal.

As the map shows, all these cities are located on the main lines of the Union Pacific Railroad.

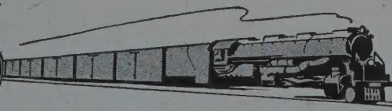
The circles on the map indicate 500-mile distribution areas. In normal times, Union Pacific operates a fast, merchandise freight (L. C. L.) service within these short-haul areas, with door-to-door pick up and delivery service.

These industrial properties are improved and occupied by many diversified manufacturing and commercial enterprises.

Necessary utilities are available and each tract is served by adequate industrial trackage. Whenever required, additional trackage can be provided.

You are cordially invited to write W. H. HULSIZER, General Manager of Properties, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha 2, Nebraska, regarding industrial districts in territory served by Union Pacific.

be Specific -  
say "Union Pacific"



*The Progressive*

**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD**

*The Strategic Middle Route*

## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

**SERVING THE MIDWEST**

Since 1855

Concrete Grain Elevators  
Grain Processing Plants**THE WEITZ COMPANY, INC.***Industrial Engineers and Builders*

406 Fleming Bldg.

Des Moines 9, Ia.

**CHALMERS & BORTON***Contractors and Engineers*  
Hutchinson, Kansas**Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.**

1012 Baltimore Ave. — — Kansas City, Mo.

*Designers and Builders*

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

Malting Plants

**MILLER MALTING COMPANY**

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Complete Malt Plant Including  
Elevator—Kiln House—Germinating Compartments  
Designed and constructed by us.**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION***Designers and Builders*

Grain Elevators, Feed &amp; Flour Mills, Soya Bean Processing Plants

1844 — 1946

*A Century in Engineering and Construction*

231 South La Salle Street

Chicago 4, Illinois

**Santa Fe Elevator "A"**

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
10,500,000 Bushels**JOHN S. METCALF CO.***Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal  
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

# GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

## Ibberson Efficiency

**Saves Money**

**Builders of:**

Grain Elevators  
Feed Mills  
Seed Plants  
Coal Plants

*Repairing and Remodeling*

**T. E. IBBERSON CO.**

Minneapolis

Minnesota

### MID-WEST BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Buyers and Sellers of Country  
Elevator Properties and Feed Mills  
201½ N. Michigan St. Plymouth, Ind.  
Phone 116

## To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or  
"For Sale" columns of the GRAIN  
& FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago.  
It will bring you quick returns.

## TILLOTSON

**CONSTRUCTION CO.**

Builders of Elevators and Mills

**CONCRETE or WOOD**

1215 JONES ST.

OMAHA, NEBR.

## CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF

Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—  
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

**RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.**

2806 Taylor Street

Omaha, Neb.

Grain Elevators, Feed Plants,  
Mills and Buildings

## E. C. FURRER

Frankfort, Illinois

## HOGENSON

Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses

REMODELING

Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## Concrete Storage Bins and Elevators

—216 built prior to 1946—

**J. E. REESER & SON**

MAROA, ILLINOIS

## EIKENBERRY CONST. CO.

CONTRACTORS—ENGINEERS  
GRAIN ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS  
SOYA PROCESSING PLANTS

108 E. Mulberry St. Bloomington, Ill.

## FELTS CONST. CO. ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS

CONCRETE or WOOD

405 Cal-Wayne Bldg. Fort Wayne, Ind.

## POLK SYSTEM CONCRETE STORAGES

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.

Fort Branch, Indiana

Designers

Contractors

## WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

## Grain Receiving Books

**Grain Receiving Register** for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8½x13½ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

**Wagon Loads Received** has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

**Receiving and Stock Book** is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9½x13 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

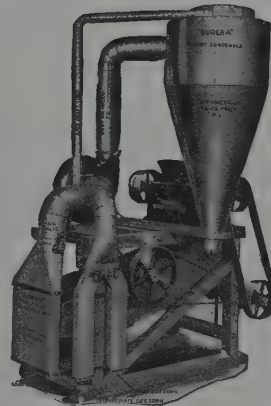
**Grain Receiving Ledger** has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

**Grain Scale Book** is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10½x15½ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 28. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.



'All-in-One'

'golden cut'

Systems

## large corn saving

Fewer bushels of corn are required to make a ton of 'golden cut', America's Best in steelcut. These masterbuilt, smallspace, power-saving Systems are made in three sizes, capacity 1300 to 3000 pounds of finished product hourly. For simplicity, safety and economy 'golden cut' your corn.

Ask for Catalog J-167

**HOWES CO., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y.**

# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Elevator located in Northern Illinois, 8,000 bushel capacity, good grain territory. Address 94F7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—Grain Elevator in central Illinois, heart of the corn belt. Capacity 17,000 bu., including office and coal house. Address 94H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—27,000 bu. Grain Elevator, Feed Seed & Supplies. Two trucks and John Deere portable corn sheller. Good business. Health reason for selling. Write P.O. Box 190, Marenco, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—Grain Elevator and Feed Mill, 6,000 bu. storage, feed storage, fertilizer shed and garage, new track scale and coal conveyor. Will sell as going business. A money maker. Harry A. Kingman, 329 Dominion Bldg., Lima, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—We will sell our grain elevator, lumber yard, modern feed mill, all machinery including new coal conveyor and under car unloader along with our four trucks and grain and hay handling equipment. For particulars see or write Garth W. Woodward, Tocsin, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—12,000 bushel capacity elevator, at Grainola, Okla. Fairbanks Morse truck scale. 20,000 pound hopper scale. Electric lights and electric dump. A money-making proposition for an ex-serviceman and would retain an interest with the right man. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Small grain elevator. Ideally located in good bean and grain area on Grand Trunk R.R. near Flint, Mich. Includes building that can be used as living quarters. Comparatively small investment required and good opportunity for expansion. Wm. Riederich Personal Real Estate Co., 4614 N. Saginaw St., Flint 5, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—Have a number of good, going country elevators for sale in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Some will pay for themselves in one year good management. Owned mostly by older men wanting to retire. If you want to buy, see or write us your needs. Availability of most our plants not publicly known. Mid-West Business Exchange, 201½ North Michigan St., Plymouth, Indiana.

## ELEVATOR WANTED

**WANTED**—To buy good grain elevator business including feed, coal and seed sidelines. Will pay cash. Prefer No. Indiana, Ohio, Illinois or So. Michigan. State full details. Address 94H8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Feed Mill, grain capacity 8,000 bu. Warehouse 36 x 44. All new machinery. Perfect location. Address 94J-11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

**IF YOU** have experience in the country elevator business and are ambitious to own your own plant, we have one to fit most any sized investment. Located in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Southern Michigan. Many are bargains. Write Mid-West Business Exchange, 201½ North Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana.

## HELP WANTED

**HELP WANTED**—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**GOOD** side line for salesmen with established trade, calling on feed stores, elevators, hardware stores, etc. Take orders for Lenz Red Squill Rat Paste. No investment. Successfully used for eight years. A big repeater everywhere. Good commission. Full particulars on request. Lenz Laboratory, Sycamore, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**—Superintendent Soybean mill central Illinois; five thousand bushel capacity; Anderson expellers; supervision elevator, processing mill, mechanical maintenance and general operation; give details, experience, age, availability. Address 94-F-11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**—Superintendent of feed manufacturing plant with present capacity of 60 tons mixed feed in 8 hours; must have ability to assist in planning expansion program; experienced in installation and maintenance of machinery; handle 6 to 8 men; permanent job in small town in Central Illinois. Address 94F9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**SITUATION WANTED**—Grain Inspector, fully licensed. Available after the 15th of June. Wish permanent work. Will go anywhere. Address 94J5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 94A3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**For Sale**—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

**FEED MIXER**—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Grade Maker, Model 400-E, 2020, No. 152 in good, workable condition, \$475.00 f.o.b. Rapid City, South Dakota. McMahon Company.

**FOR SALE**—Super Midget Marvel, chain driven flour mill in good condition. Address 94J3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-HP. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 94A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—New Screw Type Conveyor, 16' complete with 9 HP engine mounted on rubber tires. Ideal for corn, wheat, etc., \$300. Wedin Produce Co., West Salem, Wis.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Conveyors including Floor-to-Floor conveyors, \$395.00; Bag and Box Pliers, \$530.00; 15 ton Truck Scales, \$450.00; 20 ton Truck Scales \$510.00. Immediate delivery. Thousands used throughout U. S. Bonded Scale Company, 120 Bellview, Columbus 7, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—One Papec Belt Driven Grinder, Model M.S. Serial No. 1359, 16 in. New.

One International Diesel Motor, Model U.V.14 1500 RPM. maximum speed. New.

One Western Sheller. Good as new. Wolfe Grain Co., Shipshewana, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—One Allis Chalmers 18x24 flacking roll complete with motor and drive, equipped with new bearings and roll. Roll equivalent to new.

One slow speed bar mill equipped with new motor; late type machine.

One Jay Bee standard, direct connected to one 50 horsepower motor. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

## A Trial Order

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

A MERGER OF  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
THE GRAIN WORLD  
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

**BATES**

*Grain Company*

COARSE GRAIN

MERCHANTISERS & BROKERS

Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—20" Sprout Waldron Mill with 2 15 HP motors; one 24" Sprout Waldron mill with 2 20 HP motors; one 22" Diamond Huller mill with 2 20 HP motors. All mills in fine running condition, complete with starters. Priced to sell. Northern Supply Company Stores, Amery, Wisconsin.

**FOR SALE**—3 Case A Drive 9x18 Roll Stands. 1 Nordyke 9x18 Roll Stand.

1 Model 3 U Jay Bee Mill.  
1—20 inch Williams Mill.  
2 Huntley No. 1 Aspirators.  
1 Monitor Wheat Scourer.  
1—350 bu. Monitor Receiving Separator.  
1—300 bu. Great Western Wheat Washer.  
1 Haaky Wheat Scourer 200 bu. capacity.  
30 pair 9x18 Roll Chills.  
Carbide Corrugating Tools.  
Other Machinery. Write us your needs.  
Ross Machine & Mill Supply, Inc.  
10 West 16th Oklahoma City, Okla.

**CHIPLEY, FLA.**—J. J. Daring writes—I have read the Grain & Feed Journals since it was first printed in 1898 and enclose another renewal.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Special built Morcorn width & thickness grader, 10 grades of flats in 2 thicknesses, 1 grade of thick flats and 3 grades of rounds. Capacity 30 to 40 bushels per hour. Used two seasons. Also 121B Sidney Standard Cleaner equipped with 16 foot elevator. Capacity 150-200 bushels for grain. Excellent shape, reasonable. The Walter Kostner Company, Breda, Iowa.

Fairbanks Morse type Y 50 HP diesel. Good running condition. For sale cheap.

Robinson attrition mill No. 24 complete with starter 2 20 HP GE. motors & 400 Amp. switch \$150.00.

Used GE Motor starters 10 to 40 HP. bargains.

We also have a large assortment of used fused switches 100 Amp to 600 Amp sizes. Good as new. Priced below cost.

Good stock of used motors 220 volt and 3 phase.

All merchandise offered subject to prior sale. Write or wire Clayton C. Christenson, Electrical Contractor, Sheldon, Illinois.

**If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.**

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—No. 16 Clipper Seed Cleaner & 29 Screens in good condition. Reagan Elevator, Route 5, Frankfort, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers. One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator, Boss Car Loader, Corn Cutter, and one Unique Cracked Corn Grader. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—2 24" Fords Hammerrills  
1—No. 2 Gruendler Hammerrill  
2—32x8 Nordyke & Marmon Reels  
1—1,000 lb. Davis Horizontal Batch Mixer  
2—9x24 Double Wolf Roller Mills  
General Mill Equipment Company  
Box 204  
Kansas City, Missouri

**FOR SALE**—1 ton Burton horizontal feed mixer with 1 ton capacity floor level hopper and charging elevator. Medium size W-W Hammerrill with dust collector and magnet. Very good condition. International 34 HP gasoline power unit complete nearly new. Farmers Union Marketing Ass'n., 3500 East 46th Ave., Denver, Colorado.

**FOR SALE**—4 Double Stand 9 x 18 Wolf Rolls.  
1—8 Section Plansifter.  
1—5 bu. Richardson Auto Scale.  
20 Double Stand 7 x 14 Rolls.  
12 Stands Elevators.

Other Items  
Ask for what you want. We may have it.  
T. A. McWilliams  
1460 South Second Street, Louisville 8, Ky.

## MACHINES WANTED

**WANTED**—Two bag sewing machines any model but must be in good running condition. Norris Grain Co., Board of Trade Building, Kansas City 6, Missouri.

**WANTED**—Seed Scarifier. State manufacturer's number and capacity; 29 DBB Clipper Cleaner; Gravity Cleaner; Superior Separator. Pace Seed & Supply Co., Cleveland, Mississippi.

## MOTORS—GENERATORS

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammerrill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.  
V. M. NUSSEBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

**ELECTRIC MOTORS:** We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 25th year.

Rockford Power Machinery Division  
2401 Eleventh Street  
Phone Main 1103 Rockford, Illinois

## SEEDS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Soybeans. Certified Lincoln Soybeans. Germination 97%. Varietal Purity 99.9%. Three dollars per bu. Ralph Wells & Co., Monmouth, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY** for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; Grain size 4 1/2 x 7 inches \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.50. Seed size 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, \$2.15 per hundred, or 500 \$8.75 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

I have been a reader of the Grain & Feed Journals for the last six or seven years and think it is the best grain magazine published in the United States.—Richard Talbot, Mgr., Grangers Elvtr. Co., Manito, Ill.

## Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

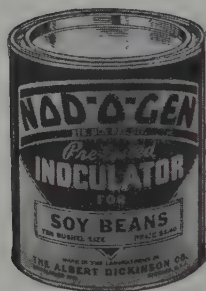
The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

## Direct Reduction Grain Tables

32 lbs. per bushel OATS										
Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year	
1870	Jan	1	1871	Jan	1	1872	Jan	1	1873	Jan
1874	Jan	1	1875	Jan	1	1876	Jan	1	1877	Jan
1878	Jan	1	1879	Jan	1	1880	Jan	1	1881	Jan
1882	Jan	1	1883	Jan	1	1884	Jan	1	1885	Jan
1886	Jan	1	1887	Jan	1	1888	Jan	1	1889	Jan
1890	Jan	1	1891	Jan	1	1892	Jan	1	1893	Jan
1894	Jan	1	1895	Jan	1	1896	Jan	1	1897	Jan
1898	Jan	1	1899	Jan	1	1900	Jan	1	1901	Jan
1902	Jan	1	1903	Jan	1	1904	Jan	1	1905	Jan
1906	Jan	1	1907	Jan	1	1908	Jan	1	1909	Jan
1910	Jan	1	1911	Jan	1	1912	Jan	1	1913	Jan
1914	Jan	1	1915	Jan	1	1916	Jan	1	1917	Jan
1918	Jan	1	1919	Jan	1	1920	Jan	1	1921	Jan
1922	Jan	1	1923	Jan	1	1924	Jan	1	1925	Jan
1926	Jan	1	1927	Jan	1	1928	Jan	1	1929	Jan
1930	Jan	1	1931	Jan	1	1932	Jan	1	1933	Jan
1934	Jan	1	1935	Jan	1	1936	Jan	1	1937	Jan
1938	Jan	1	1939	Jan	1	1940	Jan	1	1941	Jan
1942	Jan	1	1943	Jan	1	1944	Jan	1	1945	Jan
1946	Jan	1	1947	Jan	1	1948	Jan	1	1949	Jan
1950	Jan	1	1951	Jan	1	1952	Jan	1	1953	Jan
1954	Jan	1	1955	Jan	1	1956	Jan	1	1957	Jan
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## CLEAN

Yes... Nod-O-Gen is clean... bacteriologically clean. Free from contamination and foreign organisms. Every lot is charged with billions of pure, strong, virile bacteria of the proper strain. This is

all a result of the clean, modern, scientific equipment and techniques used to produce Nod-O-Gen. This... plus the pre-testing program, assures you a clean deal... clean profits.

### MAKE A KILLING WITH 2, 4-D WEED KILLERS

**WEEDICIDE**—the Dee Cee Pee Weed Killer. In tremendous demand this season. When sprayed on the leaves, it kills the roots of weeds as well. Liberal discounts—a real money-maker.

**WEEDONE**—another of the popular weed killers—works best during the growing season—kills the entire weed.

**WEED-NO-MORE**—the new Sherwin-Williams product—kills ugly weeds but won't harm common lawn grasses.

**DU PONT DISINFECTANTS**—new improved Ceresan for grains, Semesan Bel for potatoes, Arasan for corn, vegetables, etc.

**SPERGON** Seed Protectant—protects seed from decay and damping off. Economical to use, profitable to sell.

**CYANOGAS**—two types, A-Dust for killing rodents and ants, G-Fumigant items, good discounts.

**SUDBURY** Soil Testers—priced from \$1.00 to \$22.50; much in demand—excellent margin.

### *Farm Laboratory Division*

THE ALBERT DICKINSON COMPANY

Box 788, Chicago 90, Illinois

Southern Office and Warehouse: 3013 N. State St., Jackson, Miss.

Established 1854

# NOD-O-GEN

The Pre-Tested Inoculator  
The Crop and Profit "Pepper Upper"

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., May 8, 1946

THE GRAIN & feed dealers Assn's. of the Southwest seem to agree unanimously that the blundering bureaucrats are making trade conditions worse than ever in spite of inflation.

THE O.P.A. is ridiculed by the National Ass'n of Manufacturers for having made much of the release of a thousand items from price control while control actually remains on 8,000,000 items.

THE fact finders have neglected to take note of the important fact that a margin of profit is required to enable any business to function, whether it be grain handling thru an elevator or operating a railroad or manufacturing plant.

PRODUCERS are in no hurry to sell grain at the higher prices, the antics of the government agencies having educated them to believe that the longer they hold the more they will get for their grain. Those who sold early are out 25 cents per bushel on corn.

HOGS that have been marketed this spring have been heavier than in any year that the Department of Agriculture records, proving that farmers are wasting feed and that the ceiling on corn has been too low. The average weight of hogs has been 20 pounds heavier than a year ago.

IN ALL the huffing and puffing done by the government agencies tampering with the grain business the fact stands out boldly that they cannot do without the country elevator. The politicians do not want to go out on the farm to seize the farmers' grain. They prefer to wait until it is in the elevator before seizing one-fourth of the farmers' crop of wheat.

GOVERNMENT control of the cotton industry has resulted in the production of less and less oil meal. The figures for the 9 months to May 1, 1946, are 1,347,715 tons, against 1,733,421 tons during the like period a year ago. In one year before the government took over control, 1937, the production was 2,830,000 tons. This reduction is a big factor in the present shortage of feed.

FLOUR extraction of 80 per cent of the wheat will be continued under the 9-point program of the government, altho it is against the public interest and has been denounced by millers generally. The order is harmful to the milling and baking industries and has had no effect whatever in increasing the amount of wheat available for shipment to foreign relief which was its declared purpose.

AS pointed out by several speakers at the recent convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n it is difficult to get a fair price for handling government corn when a few dealers are handling their own at a margin of one and two cents per bushel. When it was suggested to the agent of the Commodity Credit Corporation that the dealers might refuse to handle government corn at so low a margin he retorted that the government might tax the taxpayers to build government elevators. Those dealers who are taking an inadequate margin are creating a false impression as to the cost of operation.

THE RAILROADS have done everything possible to avoid the tie up of all railroads May 18 by the union of railway engineers and trainmen who are using their strike threat to force the granting of wage increases exceeding those granted them by the President's emergency board. The railroads had accepted the increases which cost \$619,000,000 a year. Meeting the demands of the engineers will compel an increase in freight rates and innumerable increases in ceiling prices of articles moved by freight. Men have a right to quit work, but stoppage of a public utility calls for action by the lawmakers protecting the citizen.

## Contracts Affected by New Ceiling Prices

A veritable bombshell was exploded in the midst of the grain dealers by the announcement May 9 of the raised ceilings on grain and feed.

Country elevator operators accustomed to earning a paltry 2 cents per bushel on corn put thru their house, now have a profit of 25 cents thrust on them provided they had the spot grain bought and unhedged. On wheat the gift is 15 cents per bushel.

Washington officials were greatly concerned and have done all they could, which was not much, to prevent this windfall profiting the middlemen. Not being able, legally, to defraud the holders of grain of the windfall, they suggested that the Exchanges do their dirty work by canceling contracts for future delivery. The Board of Trade yielded to the extent of ordering that there be no trading except for the purpose of liquidation, thus preventing shorts from losing and longs from profiting by the rise in the price of grain. The Chicago Board will permit trade in the futures at the new ceilings, for August, November and March delivery, in which there has been no open interest.

The effect at Chicago is that longs will profit by waiting to delivery day and then taking the grain. If the sellers default in the expectation that the Board will let them off with a small penalty regardless of the then real value of the grain and does so the longs will be euchred of their profit.

On the Chicago Board this question of settlement eventually assumes great importance on account of the large open interest, of 19,084,000 bus. wheat, 15,163,000 bus. corn and 43,205,000 bus. oats.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce directors refused to be stampeded by the Washington bureaucracy. They decided to let matters take their course, by simply setting new ceilings for the present futures, which will be reached by daily easy stages. Shorts or hedgers will not be badly hurt by this solution, as the open interest at Minneapolis is small, being 581,000 bus. of wheat and 2,720,000 bus. of oats. A spreader who has Chicago oats bought and Minneapolis oats sold might suffer severe punishment. Millers long wheat in Minneapolis get the profit.

The directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade followed the example of Chicago, but made no provision for trading in other months at the higher ceilings.

Hitherto the exchanges of the three markets have been able to take similar action. The difference in their handling of the situation is typical of the confusion growing out of the vacillations of government policy and action. The ac-

## Increased Ceilings on Grain

tion of the Minneapolis directors recognizes that profits or losses due to the rise or fall in the price of grain rightly accrue to or fall upon the parties to the contract. Moreover they settle the question now instead of postponing the evil day.

BRITAIN has ordered a 12.5 per cent reduction in the use of flour for domestic bread production, and a 15 per cent cut in the use of barley in brewing.

THE United States with only 8 per cent of the world's population will furnish approximately half of the food supplies required to meet the current world shortage.—Herbert Hoover.

Scott City, Kan.—A GI grain man recently sent the following telegram to Gov. Andrew Schoepel, protesting restriction of the 30-cents a bushel premium on wheat to sales to the Commodity Credit Corporation: "Many farmers here are ready and willing to make outright sale and delivery of their wheat at 30c per bushel over present OPA ceilings if we were allowed to pay it. The government offers to pay it. If we were allowed to pay it, the wheat would come to town. I am a GI." Signed: the J. F. Johnson Grain Co., Scott City, Kan.—G. M. H.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 20. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Broadview, Wichita, Kan.

May 23, 24, 25. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at Roosevelt Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

May 22, 23, 24. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 24. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 3-4. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis. Schroeder Hotel.

June 6, 7. Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 6, 7, 8, 9. Pacific States Seedsmens Ass'n, at Coronado Hotel, San Diego, Cal.

June 7. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

June 8. Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Ass'n, Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo.

June 11. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Missouri Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo.

June 11, 12, 13. Southern Seedsmens Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 14, 15. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants at Commodore Hotel, New York, N. Y.

June 17, 18. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sargent Hotel, Wawasee, Ind.

June 17, 18, 19. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, N. Y.

July 29, 30. National Hay Ass'n, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 3, 4, 5. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Golden Anniversary, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 30, Oct. 1. Illinois Feed Ass'n at Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Effective May 13 at 12:01 a.m. the O.P.A. and U.S.D.A., with the collaboration of the O.E.S. on May 9 announced new and higher ceiling prices for grains, grain sorghums, protein meals, brewers grains, beet pulp and millfeed, as follows:

Corn, 25 cents per bushel; wheat, 15 cents per bushel; oats, 5 cents per bushel; barley, 9 cents per bushel rye, 10 cents per bushel; grain sorghums, 18 cents per hundredweight.

Fish meal, \$10 per ton; fish scrap, \$7.50 per ton; tankage, \$7.50 per ton; meat scrap, \$10 per ton; corn germ meal, \$14 per ton; gluten feed and gluten meal, \$14 per ton; hominy feed, brewers' dried grains, beet pulp, and millfeeds, \$10 per ton; soybean meal, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, and linseed meal, \$14 per ton; and minor meals, \$10 per ton.

The announcement continues: The world food shortage is expected to continue thruout 1946 and, at least, until the 1947 harvest. Therefore, in order to prevent mass starvation it will be necessary to continue to ship large quantities of grain abroad for human consumption. Under these conditions it will be impossible to meet relief requirements and at the same time to maintain livestock numbers at wartime record levels in the United States and other surplus grain producing countries.

MUST EAT GRAIN, NOT MEAT—In this situation, nations that can supply grain for export have to choose between feeding starving people and maintaining record livestock numbers. When not enough grain is available for both purposes, it is necessary to face the fact that several times as many people can be fed with grain for direct consumption as the number that could be fed with livestock products produced by the same amount of grain.

Necessity for using more grain for direct consumption and less for livestock feeding means that next year there will be less pork, smaller production of poultry and eggs, and less top grade beef. The total supply of these foods, however, is expected to be above prewar levels. It is planned to make no price ceiling increases on these products during the year ahead, except as may be required by changes in parity as provided by law. Because of the necessity for maintaining milk production, consideration will be given to increased feed cost resulting from today's action in any further adjustment that may be provided in returns to dairy farmers.

In connection with the impact of the grain price increases on the wet and dry corn processing industries, it is proposed to handle this situation by either a subsidy or a price increase. A decision will be made on this in the next few days.

THE 30-CENT BONUS corn purchase program will terminate at the close of business Saturday, May 11. Payment of the 30-cent bonus on wheat delivered to the government through May 25 will be made as originally announced.

REFLECTS PARITY RISE—The grain ceiling price schedule announced today provides an ample allowance to reflect increases in parity for the year ahead, so the announced price schedule can be expected to continue without change until at least thru June 30, 1947.

MUST CULL FLOCKS.—Sharp culling of poultry flocks, beginning immediately, is needed to conserve grain for direct human consumption. Since Jan. 1 there has been no more than normal culling. Immediate need for grain is greater than the need for eggs. Fifteen pounds of grain, enough to feed three or four non-producing hens for a month, will provide enough flour and bread for a starving person for a month.

Culling of poultry flocks will accomplish a large part of the grain conservation job, because poultrymen are among the largest users of feed grains. Careful culling will not materially affect egg production at this season of the year. It will result in maximum production

of eggs with minimum use of feed. It will help save grain not only for use abroad, but to bring to maturity the early hatched pullets needed for egg production beginning next Fall. Careful culling will reduce the cost of egg production in the average laying flock.

CLOSING FUTURE AND SPOT GRAIN CONTRACTS.—The government agencies involved in today's actions request and recommend to the governing boards of the grain exchanges that all futures contracts open at the close of business on Saturday be settled at present applicable ceiling prices. It is further requested and recommended that all cash contracts be handled on a similar basis.

## Adjustment of Chicago Futures to Raised Ceiling

Effective May 13 the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade ordered:

"1. That on and after Monday, May 13, 1946, there shall be no trading in the futures contracts which were outstanding at the close of business Saturday, May 11, 1946, calling for the delivery of wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye (except contracts for the delivery of rye in May, 1946), except for the purpose of liquidation, and all such trading for the purpose of liquidation shall be at or below the old ceiling prices which were in effect on Saturday, May 11, 1946, and

"2. That the board will give no consideration to increases in prices arising from the present increases in ceiling prices of grain as ordered by the agencies in considering any penalties on defaults which may arise through the failure of sellers to deliver on such futures contracts as were outstanding Saturday, May 11, 1946, and

"3. That on and after Tuesday, May 14, 1946, trading in new contracts will be permitted at prices not higher than \$1.98½ per bushel in contracts calling for the delivery of wheat in August, 1946, November, 1946, and March, 1947; and at prices not higher than 88 cents per bushel in contracts calling for delivery of oats in August, 1946, November, 1946, and March, 1947; and at prices not higher than \$1.35½ per bushel for the delivery of barley in November, 1946, and March, 1947; and at prices not higher than \$1.46½ per bushel for the delivery of corn in January, 1947, and in March, 1947.

"4. That on Tuesday, May 14, 1946, the maximum daily price fluctuations permitted on the new contracts shall be limited to the daily fluctuations as prescribed in the rules, based upon the close of the market for the old contracts at the close of business Monday, May 13, 1946, and thereafter shall be in conformity to the rules."

Lacking power under its rules the directors of the Board took no action to adjust prices of spot grain as suggested by the government May 8

## O.P.A. Enforcement

JOLLEY, IA.—The Jolley Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. paid \$104.95 in settlement of violations of the price control law.

GARRETT, ILL.—Horton Bros. & Harder have been permanently enjoined from violating the price control law by over-ceiling sales of corn.

DALTON, ILL.—Judge Lindley at Danville has issued a permanent injunction restraining the Farmer Co-operative Elevator Co. from selling corn at over ceiling prices.

A MEXICAN decree requires fumigation at port of entry of corn from Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia and Wisconsin on account of corn borer.

# Do Feed Control Laws Serve Their Purpose?

By LYMAN PECK, Chicago, Ill., before California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Feed control laws have not kept pace with the rapid development of manufactured feed, or as some prefer to call it, formula feed. It is true that they have improved since World War I, but the feed industry has developed much faster. I do not wish to imply that our feed control officials are not cognizant of their position. I know that many of them are. They have spent a lot of time and study to develop a better and yet workable system, and admit the inadequacy of our present one. This is a bigger task than most of us realize. We need a system that will better indicate the feeding value of a bag of feed, and at the same time one that can be checked by practical control laboratory tests.

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEED INDUSTRY.**—In the early days the feed industry was primarily a means of utilizing by-products. Only about fifty years ago, millers burned bran; whey went down the sewer; distillers slop was fed to cattle, and alfalfa was used for hay only. Meat scrap, tankage and fish meal, were used for fertilizer.

We knew practically nothing about soybean oil meal, and not too much about linseed and cottonseed meal. In fact, looking back forty years ago, when I was in college, we knew very little about feeding livestock and poultry. Students studied "Nutritive ratios." The value and influence of vitamins and minerals was an uncharted sea. The agricultural college extension men were telling the farmers to feed just what they raised on the farm and that "boughten feeds" were too expensive. A few of them have not entirely changed yet, but happily they are in the minority.

**THE RAPID ADVANCE** in manufactured feeds has been due primarily to the research in nutrition at our federal and state agricultural institutions. Their research workers have sent forth a veritable flood of information on the nutritive requirements of poultry and livestock. In addition they have investigated the nutritive properties of various feedstuffs and developed improved methods for analysis. The feed industry gradually became conscious of this experimental data, and realized that such data was a firm foundation upon which to build a permanent business.

Leaders in industry beat a pathway to the doors of our agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and became acquainted with the workers there. This was not easy at that time because of mutual distrust. Criticism of feed men by college workers was resented because their attitude indicated that all feed men were trying to defraud the feeders. On the other hand, industry felt that the college men were impractical. Looking back over the last forty years, I am convinced that there was reason for this distrustful attitude on both sides.

**MUTUAL RESPECT.**—As time went on, both groups became better acquainted, and as they did so, acquired mutual respect. The more they worked together, the better they got along. Gradually and almost imperceptibly, the influence of this co-operation became apparent. Industry began to sponsor fellowships, thus promoting additional college research. More and more agricultural college trained men entered the feed industry. Industrial research laboratories were established. Industry found the college trained men excellent material for executive positions, technicians, salesmen and service men.

Salesmen began to use experimental data instead of high pressure statements for sales ammunition. Making feeds became a science instead of an art. That is what it is today, and

any manufacturer who does not realize that, is headed for the rocks in the years to come when we get back to a buyer's market, and a feed has to prove to be economical or fade out of the picture.

Then too we must not overlook the influence of the development of more modern milling machinery and what it has contributed to building better and more uniform feeds. The grinders and mixers of today are far more efficient than those of many years ago. Pelleted feeds have proved they possess certain advantages. I predict that when machinery is available, more pelleted feed will be sold, because it is economical, and prevents waste and dust.

**BY-PRODUCTS.**—The intelligent use of by-products has contributed to the development of the feed industry. Feed manufacturers are constantly searching for more economical sources of the required nutrients. A great deal of dried buttermilk and skim milk was utilized. Later on, whey was dried and found to be an excellent feed for poultry and pigs. Now most of the dried skim milk seems to be going for human food instead of feed. The whey producers have learned how to run their product through a fermentation process before they dry it, thus materially increasing its vitamin value.

Look at what has happened to fish press water, which is now being processed and sold as condensed fish solubles. A most valuable source of nutrients for poultry, and swine, surpassing fish meal in these factors. Fermentation by-products from industrial alcohol production have helped materially to replace dried milk along with the others I have mentioned. Valuable nutrients formerly wasted, now utilized by the feed industry because of our American system of free enterprise and competition.

There are many other products being wasted that should be investigated and recovered for use in feeding livestock and poultry. Alfalfa dehydrating plants for example might be able to process a lot of vegetable cannery waste, such as broccoli, which is a good source of carotene and riboflavin. Dehydrated sweet potatoes are being processed in the south and I am informed that they can produce more carbohydrate feed per acre from this source than by raising corn in many areas. Another recent example of this, is the processing of poultry viscera in packing plants which has considerable value for dog food. I question whether we really know enough about the value of kelp, in spite of all the work that has been done on it so far.

**APPLICATION OF RESEARCH.**—Gradually a change is taking place in research. Our agricultural colleges and experiment stations are doing more basic research, and industry then carries on applied research to determine how to make practical application of these findings. In this connection, I recall a remark made by one of our most prominent research workers in poultry nutrition, who said—"Here at our institution we feel we can help more poultry raisers to a greater degree by giving our research data to the feed manufacturers, than by giving it to the poultrymen direct. The progressive feed manufacturers apply it in making their products, and therefore, make it available to more feeders than would otherwise be the case. Many of the poultrymen do not know how to apply this data properly when they get it."

As evidence of the interest in research on the part of the feed industry, may I call your attention to the development of the Nutrition Council of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. Founded five years ago, there were nine members, and this has grown to about 33 or 34.

Most of the members are directors of research for the companies they represent, and no member of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n may have a representative on the Council unless actually engaged in biological research. As a rule, the Council meets at least twice a year devoting several days to discussions of research in nutrition, and listens to outstanding authorities discuss recent discoveries. Committees are appointed to investigate various subjects, and to co-operate with other organizations such as the American Veterinary Medical Ass'n, Poultry Science Ass'n, Dairy Science Ass'n and the American Society of Animal Production. Most of the members of the Council have college degrees in nutrition, and many of them were formerly engaged in research at various agricultural colleges and experiment stations. I do not know of a more serious minded, unselfish group, all working together harmoniously for a common cause. A definite increase in the number of laboratories maintained by feed manufacturers reflects their interest in research. This has no doubt been stimulated by the work of the Nutrition Council.

**PROTEIN FAT AND FIBER.**—Now to go back to the crude protein, fat and fiber declarations on the feed tag. What does that tell the feeder? It does not indicate in any way the digestibility or utilization of these factors, and therefore, is not an index of the true value of the product. Let us take a broiler ration tag for example. 20 per cent protein, 4 per cent fat and 6 per cent fiber. Such a declaration tells nothing about the amino acid make-up of the protein. According to average belief, it would be better than one that contains only 16 per cent crude protein. If the 16 per cent protein feed contained a proper balance of amino acids and the 20 per cent feed did not, the purchaser would be misled.

Dr. Almqvist and his associates, investigating the requirements of chicks for amino acids, have started something that may eventually prove to be more influential than they ever imagined. We never had sufficient protein in this country to balance all the grain fed to livestock and poultry, and the only way we will ever get enough is to learn how to use protein efficiently by balancing amino acids. I am firmly convinced that a better knowledge of amino acids will enable us to make a 16 per cent protein broiler feed that will produce as good results as the best 20 per cent feed we have today. More efficient use of protein not only for broilers, but for all poultry and swine, and other mono-gastric animals is on the way.

Now let us look at fat. The declaration of the percentage of fat tells nothing about the quality of the fat. In spite of the work of

(Concluded on page 338)



Lyman Peck, Chicago, Ill.

# Illinois Dealers Favor Established Trade Channels

The 53rd annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n was called to order in the Pere Marquette Hotel at Peoria, at 2 p. m., May 2, by Pres. L. M. Walker of Gilman.

FLOYD L. BARLOW, pres. of the Peoria Board of Trade, welcomed the dealers.

PRES. WALKER delivered the following address:

## Pres. Walker's Address

Two years have passed since last we met in convention. V-E Day and V-J Day, in turn, have come to us during that time. Loved ones, yours and mine, have returned from the far away places of the earth to the arms of their mothers, wives, sweethearts, and the warmth of their own firesides. "Our arms have been blessed," our sacrifices in "blood and sweat and tears" have been rewarded. Victory, along with our allies, has been sweet. Certain privileges are ours, and responsibilities, political, moral and spiritual, have thereby increased. The clearing away process of war lies before us and it calls for statesmanship of high order, for the avoidance of the maneuvering of those expertly trained who seek to take advantage of our country's larder and treasure to enhance their own position.

The grain merchants of Illinois and of the nation, from the smallest operator with a truck to the largest warehouse; from the processor with limited capacity to the largest plant in that field, are working with all their might to assemble and channel the raw food crops and the fruits of skill into begging hands.

Before addressing you on current matters, I should like to review briefly several projects your organization has been a part of or interested onlookers.

T. P. & W. STRIKE—On Oct. 9, 1945, the shippers along the T. P. & W. Railroad held a meeting at El Paso, Ill., seeking to get the strike, nine days old, ended and the service of the railroad speedily restored. Your secretary was named as one of a committee who, in turn, invited your president to join in the discussions of the group which met in Peoria with the management of the railroad and the brotherhoods' representatives. Many meetings were held hoping to reach our objective, but each time little was accomplished and every hearing proved our assignment was a tough one. The traffic department of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n tried its hand with an eye single to our purpose, using the Illinois Commerce Commission as an agency to add strength to their efforts. Judge Biggs, chairman of the Commission, adjourned the second meeting in Springfield, Ill., without the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n having made any more contribution towards solving the problem than the shippers' committee. All business firms located on this railroad have been placed at a serious disadvantage.

GRAIN FIRMS were not alone in their desperation for service. Merchants selling coal, lumber, fertilizer, sand, gravel, feeds and many other commodities have been, and are at this moment, dependent upon the services of the truck to supply their needs, and, of course, at increased costs.

Within the last few weeks all interests have joined in a suit against the management of the railroad and the brotherhoods, bringing the case before the Federal Court in Peoria in the hope that by the evidence presented service might be restored thru a trustee appointed by the court while labor difficulties were being adjusted. The trial is now in progress and some very enlightening and interesting data have been presented. Your organization has been represented at every meeting and has left nothing undone which we thought would be helpful to a distressed situation.

THE TAX EQUALITY ORGANIZATION has been a dynamic force in seeking to get income taxed at the source. The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n has taken no active part in their program. We have, however, been kept well informed of the purpose and aspirations of the organization. We are told that some of the very large co-operatives have made handsome profits, one of which is reported to have made eight million dollars but paid no income tax. Another is said to have a profit of \$2,300,000 handling grain. The income tax should have been about one and a half million dollars, and yet it did not pay a single cent in income tax. These figures are large, perhaps they are out of our scope of thinking, but the principle involved is not too big for us to think about and to do something about.

The day laborer pays his income tax before the employer will make settlement. We are the

tax collector for the government on a free basis for our services, but we collect the tax at the source, because the government will not trust the workman with the money. If for any reason we are not vigilant in our assignment, or make a mistake in the figures, as tax collector we are responsible. So far as we can learn, the management and directors of co-operatives dealing in grain in Illinois, many of whom are our competitors, have no argument against their responsibility as a taxpayer and are willing to pay their income tax before making payment of dividends to their patrons.

Discussion covering this matter is before the Congress, but no action has been taken. A government interested in income can readily see that more money would come into the treasury by taxing net profit income before distribution. However, such matters are highly political and are usually settled on a basis of votes involved. Illinois grain organizations, either private or co-operative, want to measure up to their responsibility in paying taxes, thus meeting their full share of the war debt, and proving to returning veterans that no issue has been dodged.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION.—Grain merchants all over the United States are troubled more or less with government regulation. Grain exchanges are not exempt from charter or special service. They, too, feel the hand of power as it reaches out from Washington with the rules to be observed. For nearly one hundred years the Chicago Board of Trade has been in existence as an agency for the buyer and seller of the farmers' products and exchanges have followed as need or demand grew with the expansion of trade. Their progress has not gone unchallenged. On more than one occasion they have stood before a court of justice to defend themselves as a unit, because a member had unclean hands. Always, without exception, vindication has been theirs to enjoy and a marketing machinery has been available for those who had need for it, having been developed through the keenest competition imaginable. For several years the government has been inclined to circumvent the commission houses and the boards of trade, and sought to secure their supplies and to distribute them, thru their own offices and in some cases, to the exclusion of already existing facilities.

ALL OF THIS CONFUSION didn't just happen. The chaos which surrounds the grain trade is not of our making. Restrictions involving a free economy were imposed and we were from the beginning and are now, victims of circumstance. A buying price for any commodity is fixed and a selling price for the country grain buyer must be as expert in grading grain as the federal inspector in the terminal market, or lose his skimpy commission. The farmer is not satisfied with the arrangement the government has planned so completely for him. The subsidy is on every lip and is being tossed from lap to lap; from consumer to producer and vice versa.

Within the last fortnight a 30c bonus has been offered the farmer who would deliver his corn or wheat into the hands of the "overseer." This is one way of legalizing gratuities if handled thru proper channels. We are, in spite of this arrangement, still subjects of price control and a feeder whose needs may be urgent dare not pay more than the present ceiling price for corn. A fine and a jail sentence can be imposed if found guilty of violating the ceiling prices.

IF THE "PRICE FIXERS" think they have enhanced their popularity by granting a 30c increase in the price of corn and wheat overnight, or have made any votes for a promising administration, ask any farmer who believed 'em and sold his corn three weeks ago at current ceiling prices. If No. 2 corn is worth \$1.40 at the country grain station today, why wasn't it worth that price last winter, and furthermore, why will it not be worth the same money after a given date the latter part of May? This glorified black market with which we MUST deal, whether we want to or not, will live long in the memory of those who have done their best to conduct their business according to rules and regulations. In 1784, Benjamin Franklin, in writing to a friend said: "It is wonderful how preposterously the affairs of the world are managed."

We should not quarrel too much with the spirit of ceilings but we surely have a right to challenge the stubborn application of the principle involved. Before the 30c increase in the price of corn, the grain was finding its way into channels at about the present market. Apparently, the itinerant grain buyer made the price for corn. The law of supply and demand was in operation behind the backs of regularly organized trade and legally constituted price fixers. It is an open confession to producer, processor and feeder and all the rest who have

need for corn that the price was too low. If we must deal with ceilings, let those who administer be honest and may their prices be flexible. It is a disgrace for a government to glorify the black market under the guise of world starvation.

All of this can not go on forever! But not unlike the prophet of old we can exclaim, "How long, Oh Lord, how long!" Some day the O. P. trade and the grain trade will be given back to the people who developed it. We may never be rid of controls completely, but surely markets will be granted a chance to operate and competition will control prices in the country, in the terminal and in the markets of the world. We are willing to admit that the "fixers" have made it relatively easy for everyone, who were obliged, or chose, to operate within the limiting figures. Our difficulties came with those who refused to be restrained and broke away from controls and did their buying and selling without fear.

There are many new faces in the convention today who know nothing about running a country grain elevator. In the days of "dog eat dog" thirty years experience in the grain business are not worth a nickel today, beyond knowing how to grade grain, to blend it and to deal with people. Newcomers must learn the hard way when controls are lifted and a word of caution to them when that day comes, might not be amiss.

SECY. W. E. CULBERTSON of Delavan, Ill., read his annual report as follows:

## Sec'y Culbertson's Report

Since our last annual convention two years ago we have seen the ending of the war in both Europe and the Far East, but not the ending of the many restrictions imposed upon our industry believed to be necessary to have brought the war to a successful conclusion. Your Association has and will continue to pass the buck, with the best interpretations obtainable, on to its members. This imposes additional labor both on your secretary and the Ass'n office, however, no Association work has been neglected with the exception of the holding of local meetings, and these could have been held since for the travel restrictions, which have since been removed. The coming year no doubt will see their resumption.

The 1946 Directory of the Grain Dealers of Illinois has been compiled, published, and at present in the process of distribution. This directory carries a larger volume of advertising than the last several issues, but the net profit is approximately that of former years due to the increased costs of publication.

IN LEGISLATIVE MATTERS the chief interest of the Association has been, and still is, the minimum wage bill now before Congress. This bill having to do with wages and hours would have (as reported out of committee) done away with the "area of production" clause contained in the present Act and materially have increased labor costs to the country elevator. Fortunately for our industry the "area of production" clause was put back before passage in the Senate. The present status of this measure is that it is yet to be considered by the lower house of Congress, and as the Pace Bill, which is a parity raising measure, has been tied on this wage bill there is a chance that it may not pass.

WORK WITH FARMERS ASS'N.—In the course of Association activities many matters arise where the interests of our members and those of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois are identical, and I am happy to report that due to cordial relations existing between the two state organizations that Mr. Lawrence Farlow, the sec'y of the Farmers Ass'n, and myself have pooled our efforts with most favorable results. This has been true in traffic matters where we have been ably assisted by Mr. C. H. Stout, the chairman of our joint traffic committee.

T. P. & W. SUSPENSION.—For the past six months both Mr. Farlow and myself have been serving on a committee organized by shippers located on the T. P. & W. Railroad to bring about the resumption of rail service on that road, which was suspended Oct. 1, 1945, as a result of labor difficulties. This committee, of which Mr. Farlow is the chairman, after numerous meetings and conferences with the T. P. & W. Railroad officials and officers of the brotherhoods, finding that they had explored without success all avenues of approach possible for the committee, toward effecting a settlement of the controversy, reported back to the shippers, where-upon the shippers instructed the committee to seek relief in the courts. The committee has employed legal counsel, namely, Mr. John E. Cassidy, of Peoria, who filed a suit for receivership, which is now being heard in the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois, in Peoria, Judge J. LeRoy Adams presiding.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—Since our last meeting the Association has had a 20 per cent increase in its membership. Its finances are in a good condition, as may be noted from the following statement of Receipts and Expenditures:

(Continued on page 354)

# California Ass'n Holds Biggest Meeting

The 22nd annual meeting of California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and its first post-war convention overflowed the meeting facilities in the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, on April 25th and 26th. It was the biggest meeting in the Ass'n's history. Director E. E. Clark gave the annual memorial address on Friday morning.

We might be there yet, except for superb work done by the committees, including Harold W. Bell, general chairman; Gail M. McDowell and Wm. F. Bird, publicity and finance; W. Ray Ewing, program; R. A. Mayer, entertainment; J. Harold Seley, golf; Sidney Herzberg, bowling; Jim Baker on housing, and top work by Mrs. Gertrude Beckwith and Mrs. Florence Lewis on the ladies' entertainment. They were highly complimented for hospitality and efficiency by the wives and daughters in attendance.

**COUNCILMAN J. WIN AUSTIN**, speaking for Mayor Bowron, promised with his pull to help double any traffic tickets. Gail M. McDowell gave the response, also commented on dentures, far removed from scarce feed. There was a lot of heavy business mixed with fun and a spirit of optimism in the face of today's troubles. The Los Angeles Convention Bureau handled the registration with real efficiency.

**WELLES T. ROSS** deserves all the fine things said by Harry Laine, who presented the annual plaque to our outgoing president. Welles ended years of perfect service by keeping the program on, and even ahead, of schedule. The only slowdown came when Secretary Strommes didn't jump fast enough making chalk marks on the blackboard to prove lack of visible supplies. The newly-elected officers, also the resolutions as adopted are shown on the enclosures. All members will surely help the new Board in what may be the most trying time in the grain trade's experience, facing short feed supplies and starvation abroad.

A **PANAMORA** of vital problems got whole-hearted interest from the hundreds of trade members and visiting guests, including the critical feed shortage, maladjustments in ceilings and distribution, black markets, state feed controls, nutritional guidance, foreign needs, mixed with a little domestic baloney. Rooms, rumors, rhumbas, etc., all gave added adventure to this fine gathering.

**THE GUEST SPEAKERS** knew and explained their subjects in plain words. Several parlor stories by Berger, Krauss, Peck and others busted a button or two at high levels. Delegates learned science can make bulls give milk, also why our bins are empty. Attendant listeners know how a skunk farm starts, and about youthful ambitions to grow and work. The speakers gave all plenty of serious material, but took time off to furnish a laugh or two which was surely needed.

**WALTER C. BERGER** gave an inspiring address. All were sincerely sorry he is resigning. He knows feed trade problems of supply, production and distribution in a practical way, and did a great job under difficult conditions. Walter also held a half dozen special industry conferences through Thursday and Friday. Fontaine Thompson, assistant to Mr. Berger in P&MA, covered foreign import problems on concentrates.

Annual reports on feed law standards, regulations and enforcement were given in usual efficient brevity and clarity by V. O. Wolcott, chief, Bureau of Field Crops; Wm. L. Hunter, state feed laboratory, and E. W. Yeager, handling feed law activities in southern California.

Annual crop reports on hay were made by E. L. Kyte: grain crop and outlook, by E. C. Hansen; and concentrates, reported by J. E. Baker. Ed Kyte shipped in 66 pounds of hay report by express. H. R. Auerbach got a receipt

for 65 new members for the year. Kalkar said he took two from L.A. Friday morning E. R. Warren covered special session legislation, recommended future action for protection of warehouse receipt holders. Ed H. Durr said finances were better than ever. Dick Smith told how the Pace Committee and our Washington delegation reacted to our appeals for more and better distribution of scarce grains and proteins. J. F. Simonet discussed the new Alfalfa Meal Institute and their post-war plans.

**THE NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS** met with President-elect Stanley R. James on Saturday morning for organization and essential routine matters. The Board plans a two-day meeting starting 1:30 p.m. Friday, May 17th, at the Hotel Californian, Fresno, and lasting through Saturday morning, May 18th. Deciding new year's program, also appointment of divisional committee chairmen and members is scheduled.

A **MEETING** of the Feed Advisory Committee was called by Chairman Dr. Geo. H. Hart for 1 p.m., May 1, to discuss the feed situation and make recommendations to the delegation which will attend feed hearings in Washington May 5. Representatives from the alfalfa meal industry, brewers, distillers and others are being invited to attend in order that the fullest understanding may be had of the whole feed and grain problem, according to Evan Berg, commodity loan specialist, P&MA, Berkeley.

**DEHYDRATED ALFALFA MEAL:** Amendment No. 3 to Order No. G-77, for processors whose mills are located in Region VIII other than in the State of Washington (already granted), increases the adjusted maximum price for each type of meal by \$5 a ton above the existing maximum price. The increase is effective for the period commencing April 23, 1946, and ending July 22, 1946. During this period further OPA investigation and study of dehydrating costs will continue with possible permanent price action before the above date.

**CONGRATULATIONS:** Geo. P. McNear of the Geo. P. McNear Co., Petaluma, completed his 70th anniversary in active business on Monday, April 29, 1946. Almost the entire San Francisco grain trade came to Petaluma to extend congratulations to Mr. McNear, who is 89 years of age. Members over the entire state join in extending him our sincere good wishes for continued health, happiness and many more years of faithful service that is his record in California.

## Resolutions Adopted

To the Convention Committees for the efficient manner in which they have conducted and arranged the many details of the meeting. To the speakers and officials who contributed most valuable information for the guidance of those present. To our President and Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Association during the past year, and last but not least to Jack Strommes, our Secretary, for his untiring efforts in behalf of the Association. To Walter Berger for the efficient manner in which he has conducted his department in Washington and the able assistance he has given the California Feed Industry.

**WHEREAS** the Office of Price Administration has been valuable in controlling prices during the war, and **WHEREAS** the war is now over and the price restrictions still being enforced have resulted in a tremendous black market in the movement of grains and proteins, and **WHEREAS** the movement of proteins and grains through abnormal trade channels is resulting in a tremendous feed shortage in many areas, and **WHEREAS** the removal of price restrictions may result in temporary rise in prices they will, however, soon tend to reach normal levels based on economical law of supply and demand, be it **RESOLVED** that price control be removed as of June 30, 1946, and **WHEREAS** should price control (O.P.A.) not be terminated on June 30, 1946, be it **RESOLVED** that markups at all levels within the feed industry be adjusted upward to compensate for the increase in labor costs and other operating expenses.

**RESOLVED** to restrict the shipment and export of Barley out of the area comprised of Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Utah and West Montana to 100% of the amount so shipped or exported during the corresponding months of the period May 1, 1945, to May 1, 1946, allowing free movement of Barley within the area.

## Officers and Directors Elected

**President,** Stanley R. James, James Grain Co., San Jose; **vice-pres.**, J. E. Baker, Wilbur-Elis Co., Los Angeles.

**Directors—Elected for one year:** Welles T. Ross, Ontario Feed & Milling Co., Ontario. Elected for two years: Art H. Ascherman, San Francisco; Raymond D. Jones, Globe Mills (Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.); Samuel S. Nisson, Pacific Guano Co., Petaluma; H. V. Nootbaar, Ralston Purina Co., Los Angeles.

**Carryover directors—**Ernest E. Clark, The Sunset Milling & Grain Co., Los Angeles; Arne Jalonen, Topper Feed Mills Co., Fresno; Irl G. Maxwell, Macy & Co., Red Bluff; E. J. Phillips, Chino Grain & Milling Co., Chino. Sec'y-treas., I. J. Strommes, Sacramento (reappointed by board).

## Death of B. M. Stoddard

B. M. Stoddard passed away Apr. 18, aged 75 years. He was born at Minonk, Ill., where his father was engaged in the grain business, and after graduation from Illinois College entered the grain business at Sloan, Ia., in 1901, as B. M. Stoddard & Son, operating elevators at Sloan and Owego.

In 1918 Mr. Stoddard was elected senator from the 32d senatorial district of Iowa, which includes Sioux City, and was re-elected for a second term. He is survived by a son and daughter. Burial was at Minonk.—A. G. T.



B. M. Stoddard, Sloan, Ia., Deceased

# Texas Dealers Oppose Continuation of O.P.A.

Grain and feed dealers from all sections of Texas gathered at Galveston May 3 and 4 for the 48th annual convention of the Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, with headquarters at the Galvez Hotel. Registration totaled 412, which is an all-time record for this Ass'n. Business sessions were held Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, allowing plenty of time for the delegates to visit and enjoy the many relaxations provided at Galveston.

## Friday Session

President Lloyd V. Nelson, Claude, called the opening session to order Friday afternoon in the ballroom of the Galvez Hotel.

HON. GEO. W. FRASER, mayor of Galveston, extended a hearty welcome.

W. N. Martin, Vernon, responded.

Pres. Nelson, in his annual address, expressed his high regard for the membership of the Ass'n and the grain and feed industry at large. He discussed the various problems facing the industry and urged that they be considered on a national basis, and expressed the hope that the many shackles placed on the industry by Washington would soon be removed.

SECY G. E. BLEWETT, Fort Worth, delivered his annual report, announcing an increase in membership to 418 and a healthy financial condition. He stressed the importance of further increasing the membership, stating that the number, scope and territory covered measures the prestige and influence of the Ass'n, and made an enthusiastic plea for co-operation in pushing a membership drive. Mr. Blewett stated that O.P.A. is law and that he will therefore report every trucker reported to him in violation of its regulations, and with equal enthusiasm will report any member in violation, but he denounced O.P.A. as mismanaged, inefficient, insufficient and ineffectual, and deplored the immunity of farmers where black markets in grain originate. He denounced subsidies as a scheme to pass on a part of our living cost to be paid by future generations.

FRANK C. TOMLINSON, Dallas, O.P.A. regional head, while admitting that he did not consider all regulations nor the administration of them perfect, did feel that O.P.A. had done a good job. He denied that O.P.A. hampered production, and expressed fear of wild inflation should the regulations be removed. "These are your regulations," said Tomlinson. "They were written by the industry, and I ask you to consider them as yours."

J. A. SOREY, Dallas, assoc. regional price attorney, O.P.A., described a distorted and broken economy as one of the casualties of war, and cautioned against a too rapid demobilization of either the military or economic war machines. He stated that it was the policy of O.P.A. to decontrol commodities as soon as they could be released without violent price increases.

PRES. NELSON appointed the following committees:

**NOMINATIONS:** W. R. Archer, Houston; H. B. Lindley, Tulsa; Ray C. Ayers, Slaton; Howard Bland, Taylor; C. E. Lee, Dallas; D. T. Wadley, Kerrick; Joe Coffee, Amarillo.

**RESOLUTIONS:** R. E. Wendland, Temple; Bruce Carter, Houston; Robert Fielder, Van Alstyne; Robert Yeager, Amarillo; Curtis Clark, Corpus Christi.

P. E. BOWERS, Kansas City, C.C.C. acting regional director, explained the emergency wheat purchase program and also explained the mechanics of handling wheat under the program.

## Saturday Session

Pres. Lloyd V. Nelson presided at the closing session Saturday morning.

RON KENNEDY, St. Louis, Sec'y, Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, reviewed the history of wages and hours legislation.

After picturing hunger conditions in Europe as he saw them and emphasizing the need for feeding devastated countries, he stated that this problem is entirely separate from O.P.A. and should not be confused with it, and that continuation of O.P.A. has no bearing on our ability to feed the children and destitute of war-torn countries.

"There can be no free economy until prices are free," declared Kennedy, and he urged that price ceilings be removed with the expiration of O.P.A. June 30.

Kennedy reviewed the accomplishments of the National Ass'n and invited the delegates to the Ass'n 50th anniversary convention to be held in Chicago Sept. 3, 4, 5.

Joe Coffee, Amarillo, reported for his committee for higher handling charges for C.C.C. loan wheat and a wider spread between country base ceiling and producers' ceiling. He enumerated increased costs of elevator operation and shrinkage and recommended that price regulation 487 be amended to provide a 5½ cent margin, and asked that a 5½ cent handling charge be written into the uniform storage agreement.

K. K. SMITH, Fort Worth, discussed railroad claims for loss or damage. He emphasized keeping scales in order and having them tested regularly, and keeping proper records to sustain claims.

FRANK WHITE, Dallas, reported on the Texas crop. He said: "After the prettiest prospects for a bumper wheat crop I have ever seen, which promised 75 to 80 million bushels the end of January, it has steadily deteriorated and is very spotty. It now looks like 35 to 40 million bushels, but it is still deteriorating. We started off with about six million acres. About 2½ million acres have been abandoned."

On oats, he reported no section with a shipping surplus. Corn, he said, was getting off to a beautiful start.

OTTO DINWIDDIE, Hart, reported recommendations of his committee on revision of the constitution and by-laws of the Ass'n, and after heated discussion three of the seven recommendations were accepted.

## Resolutions Adopted

R. E. WENDLAND, Temple, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

**WHEREAS**, our Omnipotent Father did, in His infinite wisdom, take from our midst since our last convention, the following members: Bert W. Self, Self Grain Co., Crowell, Tex., who was serving as first vice-president and director at the time of his passing; John Clement, Clement Grain Co., Waco, Tex.; George Knaur, Knaur Feed Mills, Denison, Tex.; E. G. Rall, E. G. Rall Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; J. Marshall Crouch, McGregor Milling Co., McGregor, Tex.; J. J. Fite, Pittman-Fite Grain Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; A. A. Hart, Universal Mills, Fort Worth, Tex., and our beloved former president, A. V. Nelson of Claude;

**WHEREAS**, the absence of these members will be keenly felt by all who knew and loved them; and

**WHEREAS**, we are duly conscious of their character and integrity, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that this, the 48th annual convention of the Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled, do hereby attest to these sentiments by their solemn reverence and silent prayers for repose of their souls.

### Request Removal of Tax on Messages

**WHEREAS**, during the time our nation was engaged in war it became necessary to raise additional revenue, and

Whereas, a tax of 20% was assessed on all long distance telephone calls and telegrams, and

Whereas, the grain trade is dependent almost entirely upon the telephones and telegrams for service in consummating all its business, thus

resulting in a direct additional expense of 20% in this one cost of operating, and

Whereas, our nation is no longer at war, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that this 48th annual convention of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n do, in convention assembled, request that this 20% tax be removed immediately, and that a copy of this resolution be presented to Senators Connally and O'Daniel, and to the Department of Internal Revenue, and the Office of Economic Stabilization, and to the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Bell Telephone Co., and to other such agencies as this convention may declare.

### Urge Legislation to Prevent Strikes

**WHEREAS**, since the inception of the National Labor Relations Board there has been widespread increase in strikes over the United States, and

Whereas, during the time our nation was at war with the public enemy many industries engaged solely and completely in the manufacture of materials necessary for the war effort were hampered by strikes, and

Whereas, it is possible, through the proper effort, to avoid strikes that result in heavy losses to management and labor, as well as the general public, and

Whereas, such disagreements by labor and industry could and should be avoided by proper consideration, now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED** by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled, do, from upon and discourage strikes, and furthermore do urge labor and industry to settle their difficulties without resorting to strikes, and that our Congress do enact such laws as may be necessary to prevent strikes and cause labor and industry to settle their difficulties without resorting to strikes.

### Curtail Buro Activity in Business

**WHEREAS**, we deplore the recent growth of governmental activity in business, resulting in the establishment of numerous bureaus, and

Whereas, these bureaus have become overzealous, and in many instances have exceeded their intended capacity and office, and

Whereas, this activity has materially interfered with the business of the members of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Association, and

Whereas, these bureaus have caused an enormous increase in the cost of operating our government, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled, feel that it is time to call a halt, and that our Congress desist from any further appointment of bureaus, and take steps immediately to curtail and decrease the activity of these bureaus, feeling that the American people are capable of running their own business without government interference or help.

### Ask Increase in Storage Charge

**WHEREAS**, many members of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n have in the past executed contracts with the C.C.C. to handle wheat going into the C.C.C. loan program, said contracts being commonly known as form H, U.S.D.A. uniform grain storage agreement, and

Whereas, this aforesaid uniform grain storage agreement provides for a 3 cent per bushel handling charge, and

Whereas, this contract was initiated in 1939, and

Whereas, there has since that date been an enormous increase in the overhead expenses of operating country elevators in service maintenance, materials and supplies, and

**WHEREAS**, in 1939 wheat was selling at about 65 cents per bushel or more, and

Whereas, this large increase in value creates a proportional increase loss in shrinkage than in former years as well as in the insurance cost, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that this Ass'n, in convention assembled, petition the C.C.C. and P. & M. A. to increase this aforesaid handling charge to five and one-half cents per bushel, for it is obvious that if 3 cents per bushel was equitable to C.C.C. and to the elevator operators in 1939, it is certainly equally obvious that this charge is not just to the elevator operators in the face of these increased costs.

### Oppose Federal Propaganda

The Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is definitely opposed to the policy of our Government in using the radio and press in propaganda programs which present only one side of controversial subjects, such as their recent program inaugurated for the purpose of extending the life of O.P.A. We are definitely opposed to the individuals in public office who damn American industry because said industry does not agree with their way of thinking. We believe much of this type of propaganda is used only for the purpose of prolonging their individual jobs and bureaucratic control and stifling the principals of free enterprise in the United States, therefore be it

**Resolved**, that this Ass'n go on record to ask our Congress to see that the spending of tax monies for this purpose be stopped immediately. (Concluded on page 357)

# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—E. C. Hencke, who joined the Ralston-Purina Co. in 1926, has received the company's 20-year award. Hencke has been salesman for the company's livestock and poultry feed division ever since he came to Little Rock.—P. J. P.

Jasper, Ark.—The Newton County Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has been incorporated to deal in farm products and other articles. The incorporators are A. J. Kelling, Rufus Waller, C. W. Twyman, A. H. Raney, E. E. Phillips, Harve Pruitt and C. V. Burdine.—P. J. P.

## CALIFORNIA

Eureka, Cal.—The M. Vonsen Co. will build a large warehouse here.

Chico, Cal.—Residents of West Second Ave. between Orange and Ivy Sts. recently filed objections with the City Council, protesting operation of the barley mill on the ground it was a menace and public nuisance. They were advised to instigate civil action.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Frank J. Krantz has been appointed to succeed E. J. Forman, who retires June 1, as traffic manager of Pillsbury Mills' Globe Division, with headquarters here. Mr. Krantz has been with Pillsbury's traffic department in Minneapolis since 1928.

Petaluma, Cal.—The M. Vonsen Co., dealers in hay, feed, grain, seeds, roofing, etc., is building a modern three-story feed mill and three large warehouses on its property on D, First and Second Sts. Foundations and floors of the buildings will be of concrete, the buildings of frame and corrugated iron, with fire walls between the mill and warehouses. The Vogensen Const. Co. has the contract.

## COLORADO

Wray, Colo.—Shannon Grain Co. has bought the interest of G. W. Roller in the local elevator.

Wray, Colo.—The Farmers Union is building a 125,000-bu. crib elevator. L. L. Davis is doing the work.

Denver, Colo.—Boyd Bailey was elected pres. of the Denver Feed & Grain Club for the ensuing year; Jas. Vaughan was named vice-pres.; Frank Bumgartner, treas.; O. P. Sherrill, sec'y. Luncheon meetings are held on all but the third Wednesday of each month at the Albany Hotel. On the third Wednesday of each month an evening meeting is held at a place designated by the entertainment com'te.—H. L. W.

## ILLINOIS

Hillsdale, Ill.—Burglars broke into the office of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently and stole \$275 cash from the safe.

Normandy, Ill.—A crib and its contents owned by the Roy Atherton Grain Co. were destroyed by fire Apr. 17.

Malta, Ill.—I have sold my elevator to Clarence Yeager, who will take possession July 1, 1946.—Geo. F. Ollman.

Lovington, Ill.—C. A. McDonald and D. L. Beals of Arthur have purchased the Bowers Bros. elevators here and at Ullrich and have taken possession. They will be operated under the name of the McBee Grain Co. and Beals will be the manager. All employees of the two elevators were retained.—P. J. P.

Reynolds, Ill.—Burglars forced an entrance to the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. office recently, escaping with \$5 taken from the cash drawer.

Dallas City, Ill.—Fred Watt, formerly manager of the Norris Grain Co. at Havana, has been named manager of the Western Illinois Grain Co., with elevators here and at Adrian, Ferris and McCall.

East St. Louis, Ill.—A fire that raged out of control for more than three hours the night of May 8 destroyed a brick warehouse of the National Oats Co. and tons of grain, damage estimated at \$500,000.

Merritt, Ill.—I recently sold my local elevator to Howell L. Hitt, of Winchester, Ill., who took over the business as of May 1 and will operate under the name of the H. L. Hitt Grain Co.—A. B. Chrisman, Meredosia, Ill.

McLeansboro, Ill.—The Hamilton County Farm Bureau has purchased a building formerly occupied by the McLeansboro Produce Co. to be used for the future home of the Hamilton County Service Co.—P. J. P.

Mascoutah, Ill.—The plans for our new 112,000-bu. concrete elevator have just been completed. The contract for construction has been awarded and work will be started soon by J. E. Reeser & Son.—P. H. Postel Milling Co.

Sycamore, Ill.—The C. N. W. grain elevator has been purchased by the Vill-o-Vill Farms, Wm. Grunow of Lake Geneva, buyer, from the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. The elevator is being remodeled and will be used for grain storage.

Arlington Heights, Ill.—Arlington Elvtr. & Coal Co. has moved to its new offices on the highway. The 70 x 22 ft. structure is ultra modern, designed especially for efficient operation. The building, built of haydite block, is sound proof.

Beason, Ill.—Charles Keys, for the last 22 years manager of the Farmers Grain Co., has resigned and retired May 1. He has been succeeded by Oliver Suttle, an experienced elevator man of Fisher, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Keys plan to move to Lincoln soon.—P. J. P.

Melvin, Ill.—Henry Arends, 86, who has operated a grain elevator here for 27 years, has retired following the sale of his elevator to Louis Freehill. He still drives his automobile and maintains a desk in his son's office here, and is not permitting age to cramp his style.—P. J. P.

Indianola, Ill.—Jed Block, who recently was discharged from the Navy, has resumed his position as manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator. Wm. Current, who was in charge during his absence, resumed his place as manager of the Sidell (Ill.) Grain Co. elevator.

Springfield, Ill.—The receipts from the Illinois sales tax during the calendar year of 1944 was \$89,162,273, during 1945 was \$94,969,146, and at the rate current during the first quarter is expected to exceed \$111,000,000 for 1946, yet the W.P.A. discharged its boondogglers long ago.

Granite City, Ill.—The Union Starch & Refining Co. hoped to resume operations the week of May 6. The plant was forced to lay off 450 of its 625 workers because of the lack of corn. It was the second time this spring that the plant was forced to shut down because of the lack of corn.—P. J. P.

Stanford, Ill.—We are building a reinforced concrete grain storage annex of 27,360 bus. capacity, to be 24 ft. in diameter and 80 ft. high. The grain will be conveyed from the bin to the elevator for loading cars. Richard E. Risser & Sons have the contract.—Stanford Grain Co., Stanley R. Springer, mgr.

Macon, Ill.—The Tabor Grain & Feed Co. of Sullivan has taken over management of the Macon Grain Co. J. F. Van Gundy sold the business some time ago, but had been in charge until he closed unfinished business. Clyde E. Garver is the local manager of the elevator which will continue to operate as the Macon Grain Co.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—We recently started to build another grain elevator, at our Riverside location, where our former elevator was destroyed by fire last year. The new structure is to be built of concrete and wood (covered with cement asbestos) and to have a capacity of 56,000 bus. Construction is by J. E. Reeser & Son.—Orr Grain Co.

Chester, Ill.—L. E. Earlenbaugh has been appointed superintendent of production at the H. C. Cole Milling Co. plant, succeeding C. N. Arnold. Mr. Earlenbaugh, who is a graduate of the University of Kansas and the University of Illinois, came to Chester in 1927, after six years of service at other mills, to join the Cole organization.—P. J. P.

Cairo, Ill.—Oris Barney Hastings, Sr., manager of the grain business of the Samuel Hastings Co. which was founded by his father, the late Samuel Hastings in 1886, died at St. Mary's Hospital Apr. 17. He was a graduate of the Cairo high school and had attended Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., when called upon to take over the management of the grain company at the death of his father.—P.J.P.

Decatur, Ill.—The Shellabarger Grain Products Co., which sold its local plant in 1938 to Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has been dissolved. The company is not to be confounded with the still existent Shellabarger Grain Co., which has offices here and owns and operates a soybean mill in Pana and country elevators in adjacent counties. It processes only soybeans, W. L. Shellabarger, manager of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co., said.

Evanville, Ill.—The Sauer Milling Co. plant, one of the most modern small flour mills in this section of the country, will not be torn down as directed in the will of George Sauer, which has just been filed in the probate court. A sister, Miss Magdalene Sauer of Evansville and a niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Doble, are partners in the milling business. The plant will continue to operate. Mr. Sauer's estate is valued at approximately \$2,000,000 and the money from the estate will go largely to worthy causes.—P.J.P.

Normal, Ill.—The grain elevator owned by George Leshner & Sons, was destroyed by fire early in the morning of April 27. An eye-witness, who saw the start of the fire, said there was a sudden explosion, followed by enveloping flames. Mr. Leshner said the cause of the fire had not been determined but it may have been caused by spontaneous combustion of damp grain stored in the bin. About 2,500 bus. of corn and oats were in the elevator, as well as ground, mill and poultry feed. Leshner said he could not make a definite estimate of the loss. It is partially insured.—P.J.P.

Monticello, Ill.—Albert R. Tunks, who had been reporting cash and future grain commitments and stocks for more than 20 years, tendered his resignation to Faroll & Co. Apr. 20 and went to his home in Bloomington. Tunks was manager and field representative of the Bartlett-Frazier Co. until 1938 when the present firm took over the business by purchase. He was retained in the capacity of manager. The new manager is Tom Clark of Decatur, who will be assisted by William L. Brant. Mr. Clark formerly was with Livergood & Hight at Decatur, correspondents with Faroll & Co.—P.J.P.

Seneca, Ill.—The Prairie Grain Co. has been organized recently, with H. T. Marshall of Seneca as pres., Carl Johnson of Varna, sec'y. The farm bureau company plans to promote more extensive use of the Illinois River for shipping grain, and may build or buy three to six river elevators between Seneca and Peoria. Achievement of that goal will permit saving about 2c per bus. for the river haul of grain to Chicago, compared to rail shipments, promoters stated. The trend for many years past has been for more grain to move by barge line to the Chicago market, and war time car shortages have speeded up that trend.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Jas. A. Cummins, with David A. Noyes & Co., and a member of the Board of Trade since 1912, died Apr. 26.

### INDIANA

Worthington, Ind.—The Pioneer Elvtr. Co. elevator has been sold by Russ Saunders to Louis Griffith.—H.H.H.

Patoka, Ind.—Thieves entered the Igleheart grain elevator here recently and blew the safe, escaping with \$100 in cash.—W.B.C.

Greentown, Ind.—Walter Kimmel, who owned the Greentown Elvtr. Co. elevator building that burned recently, will rebuild the elevator.

Jamestown, Ind.—Walter Whitecotton of New Ross, and Wm. J. Shulbert have formed a partnership, the Jamestown Grain Co., and are operating the elevator they recently purchased under that name.

Worthington, Ind.—The Green County Farm Bureau has purchased the Harry Landis elevator operated as the Worthington Grain Co., and will take possession in the near future. Extensive repairs are planned.—H.H.H.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—A district meeting of Purina dealers from Boone, Fountain, Warren and Montgomery Counties was held here Apr. 18, at the Colonial Inn. R. C. King, sales manager for the central division was the speaker.

Honey Creek, Ind.—The Henry County Farm Bureau has purchased the Honey Creek Milling & Supply Co. and is operating the elevator. The Farm Bureau announced the purchase was made to give its members a retail outlet in this township.

Columbus, Ind.—The Union Starch & Refining Co. which has been out of production for 60 days due to lack of corn, appealed April 30 to the Commodity Credit Corp. for a special allocation of raw material so that it may resume manufacturing.—P.J.P.

### IOWA

New Sharon, Ia.—The Peterson Grain Co. has a new 1.5 ton truck with long wheel base.

Madrid, Ia.—The Polk City Grain Co. is putting in a new driveway and overhead lift at its local east elevator and repainting both elevators.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co. reported 1945 was its best year, business totaling \$434,564, a gain of 57 per cent over the preceding year. Receipts from sales from different items handled by the company were: Soybeans, \$190,404; corn, \$157,763; oats, \$116,281; wheat, \$38; feed and salt, \$46,765; coal, \$22,950; miscellaneous, \$38. A patronage dividend will be declared.

Waterloo, Ia.—Diesch & Co. has been incorporated, with \$25,000 capital, to buy and sell vegetable fibre and cellulose products and plastics. It will handle particularly soybean stems, bought from farmers, for manufacture of plastics.

Grundy Center, Ia.—W. D. Wilson & Son are constructing an elevator and warehouse and installing new elevating and conveying equipment. Mr. Wilson writes: "After 68 years in this stand we feel that we must prepare for the great things of the future."

Jesup, Ia.—Melvin Larsen, recently discharged veteran, has been named manager of the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. C. E. Hood, who has served as manager for the last 26 years, resigned. Larsen was assistant manager before leaving for service.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Service Co. of Ralston has purchased the Kelley Feed, Inc., plant on East Eighteenth St. M. M. Stientjes, former manager of the Big Four Co-op. Processing Ass'n, Sheldon, has been named manager of the local plant.

Davenport, Ia.—About 100 tons of flour were believed to have been damaged by smoke here April 21 as the result of a fire which broke out in a box car on the flour mill siding. Blair Johnson, vice-pres. of the mill, said a series of tests would be conducted to determine the damage.—P. J. P.

Elkhart, Ia.—Wilma Jane Alleman, 7 years old, was run over and killed when she darted in front of a grain truck owned by the McClung Grain Co. and driven by Loran Johnson, discharged navy veteran. The truck was traveling about 15 miles an hour and was stopped within 10 ft. after its left front wheel had run over the child, the sheriff's office reported.—A. G. T.

Solberg (Clarion p. o.), Ia.—W. E. Whitney and E. R. Feller have purchased a grain elevator and small lumber yard here. Mr. Feller, who has been employed in the W. G. Whitney elevator at Dysart for four years, will manage the local elevator. The men also purchased an elevator at Cornelia, seven miles northeast of here, for which no manager has been appointed.

Soldier, Ia.—M. O. Britton has sold half interest in the Soldier Elevator to Lawrence Major, effective Mar. 1, 1947. In the deal Mr. Major also purchased the Britton home and will occupy it next year. Mr. Britton has operated the elevator for 25 years. Arnold Britton will either buy the other half interest in the business or operate it for M. O. Britton, who plans an extended vacation.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Borden Co. will build a large soybean processing plant here, C. E. Butler of Waterloo, president of the company's soybean division announced. The company has purchased a 15-acre tract in northwest Ft. Dodge from the Ft. Dodge National Bank. Butler said construction will begin as soon as permission is obtained from the civilian production administration.—A. G. T.

Clinton, Ia.—Formation of a new Pillsbury Mills feed and soy mills division consolidating operations of seven midwest plants was announced Apr. 23 by Philip W. Pillsbury, president. Clyde H. Hendrix, who has been vice pres. of sales for the feed mills, has been appointed vice pres. of the new division, with headquarters here, and will direct all phases of production, sales and advertising of the new division to facilitate business expansion in the production and marketing of livestock, poultry and other feeds, as well as soybean oil for the chemical industry and soy meal for feeds, Pillsbury said. Pillsbury's feed plants are situated in Clinton and Centerville, Ia.; Minneapolis; and Atchison, Kan., in addition to soybean plants here and in Centerville, and a new feed plant under construction in Lima, O. Hendrix has been associated with Pillsbury since 1942 when the 76-year-old milling firm established a feed mill division by merging commercial feed operations which had been run as departments of Pillsbury flour mills for many years.

Waterloo, Ia.—The Larrabee Coal & Grain Co. has been sold by Clarence G. Larrabee and his son, Walter L. Larrabee, now of Pierre, S. D., to Frank H. Moldenhauer and Edward O. Stapela. The company will continue operations under the same name.

Dike, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has made tentative plans to construct a 250,000-bu. storage elevator here, C. M. Gregory, manager, announced, to provide bean storage for the Dike soybean processing plant, which processes from 450,000 to 500,000 bus. of beans a year. Most of these beans have been stored at other elevators, adding several thousand dollars in storage charges, to expense. Cost of the proposed improvement will be about \$85,000, to be financed thru the issuance and sale of building certificates bearing an annual interest rate of 4 per cent. The new building is to be of concrete and completed by Sept. 1.

Boone, Ia.—E. H. Felton & Co. of Indianola, Ia., have purchased the 30,000-bu. elevator and feed business from the Baird Grain Co., E. Harold Felton, pres. of E. H. Felton Co., has announced. Ross Baird, owner of Baird Grain Co., is retiring from business because of ill health. Possession was taken May 1. The plant will be under the active supervision and management of Jack Felton, junior member of the Felton firm, who will move to Boone as soon as a residence can be obtained. The Felton line of Blue Belt Feeds will be distributed both wholesale and retail in northern Iowa from the Boone plant. Mr. Felton said that the two plants will prove advantageous to both Indianola and Boone trade territories. The Boone area is a heavy grain producer which will better enable the company to serve its feeder trade in Indianola, while the central and northern Iowa users of Blue Belt Feeds will be better served from the Boone plant. The Feltons are in their 43rd year in the grain and feed business in Iowa. Glenn Felton will continue as general manager of the Indianola plant.

### KANSAS

Wright, Kan.—Wright Co-op. Exchange reported profits over \$100,000 for 1945.

Burlington, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator recently was given a complete over hauling.

LeRoy, Kan.—Moore & Son recently installed a new corn sheller at their elevator.

Shady Bend, Kan.—Ben L. Yohe reported his mill plant was damaged by high winds recently.

Montezuma, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. reported its building was damaged by recent high winds.

Seneca, Kan.—Harry M. Liggett Co. has completed construction of its alfalfa mill, in time for the first crop.

Hays, Kan.—At a recent voting of the Hays City Flour Mills employees the result was 25-11 in favor of organizing a union local here.—G. M. H.

Dodge City, Kan.—Total sales of the Dodge City Co-op. Exchange reported total sales for 1945 as \$2,914,086.57, with a net profit of \$124,341.72.

Potwin, Kan.—Arthur Uhl is new manager of the Potwin Grain Co. elevator. He formerly was associated with the Peabody Milling Co. at Peabody, Kan.

Mercer, Kan.—The Paul Lowe elevator was sold recently to Garret Bartley of Powhattan, Kan. Mr. Bartley owns and operates the elevators at Powhattan and Baker.

Emporia, Kan.—The Kansas Soybean Mills recently discontinued processing for the current season because of the lack of soybeans to keep the oil compressors running.—G. M. H.

Manter, Kan.—The Johnson Co-op. Grain Co. recently selected a site along the Santa Fe right-of-way where it will build a 250,000-bu. elevator if materials can be obtained. Plans for construction of the elevator have been completed.

Newton, Kan.—The Newton Milling Co. and the Consolidated Mills shut down April 26, having completed their allotments of domestic flour for April and their export orders.—P. J. P.

Browndale, Kan.—Hector Demar, of Clay Center, Kan., recently moved here and will operate the Browndale Elevator. He and his wife also will conduct the Browndale Store.—G. M. H.

Sylvia, Kan.—Burglars recently visited the Midwest Grain Co. office, entering a rest room and cutting their way through the fiberboard partition into the office. Their loot was 50c in pennies.—G. M. H.

Seneca, Kan.—Alvin Luginbill was injured recently in a fall while helping to construct the alfalfa dehydrating plant. A bone was cracked in his left foot and a leg laceration required a stitch.—G. M. H.

La Cygne, Kan.—The feed and general hardware store, established here in 1898 by C. T. Potter, was destroyed by fire April 22. The estimated loss to building and contents was placed at \$30,000.—G. M. H.

Salina, Kan.—Henry A. Hunsicker, formerly employed by Weber Flour Mills, recently was appointed manager of the display section of the Chow advertising department of the Ralston Purina Co.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—Moore Grain, Inc., has been granted a state charter to deal in grain, with Ralph S. Moore as resident agent. The corporation will start business with \$50,000 of an authorized \$100,000 capitalization.—E. W. F.

Americus, Kan.—Bruce Carlson of the Bruce Carlson Grain Co. is building an office and grain storage building east of his elevator. He plans to erect coal bins west of the elevator from lumber obtained from the structure he recently razed.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Duane Brada, former co-owner with his father, Joe Brada, of an elevator and filling station at the west edge of Hutchinson, recently was named manager of an elevator at Alva, Okla., and took charge May 1.—G. M. H.

Overbrook, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator recently observed the 27th anniversary of its founding. Stockholders this year received a 6 per cent interest payment and patronage payments were made at the rate of 5 per cent.—G. M. H.

Downs, Kan.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold a group meeting here May 24 under the direction of J. H. Voss and his associates, O. E. Case, sec'y, announced. A large attendance is anticipated and a meeting of special interest is planned.

Norton, Kan.—Ulysses E. Sidebottom, 92, president of the Peerless Mills Co., died at his home in Chillicothe, Mo., recently. A. B. Sidebottom, nephew, came here in 1915, and J. D. Sidebottom came in 1921, and have been in charge of the plant for the past 31 years.

Fort Scott, Kan.—The Goodlander Mills temporarily laid off its 30 employees April 26 because of the government's 25 per cent reduction order in flour production. At that date it was expected that operations would be resumed May 1 for a 21-day period.—P. J. P.

Kiowa, Kan.—The State Line Mills which had been in operation twenty-four hours a day for several weeks, dating back from April 29, may have to close down the middle of May if it cannot get some more wheat, D. F. Johnson, the manager, announced on that date.—P. J. P.

Halstead, Kan.—A new firm, which will be known as the Halstead Alfalfa Mills, is being established here by John A. Elliott, Wichita, and Walter C. Hilke, former manager and owner of the Murat Hotel. Three main buildings are now under construction just east of the Santa Fe depot. All machinery for the plant is on hand, and the two owners plan to have the mill in operation by June 1. Capacity of the plant will be more than a carload of alfalfa a day. Two 10-hour shifts of five- or six-man crews will be employed.—G. M. H.

Frizzell (Larned p.o.), Kan.—Since the alfalfa dehydrating plant started three carloads of alfalfa meal have been shipped, according to Ross Nelson, Santa Fe agent at Larned. Employees of the dehydrating plant are cutting the alfalfa green, and it is fed into the big revolving cylinder as fast as it can be hauled in.—G. M. H.

Moundridge, Kan.—Few men can equal the record hung up recently by W. A. Johnson, head miller for the Moundridge Milling Co. He has worked for the same company and members of the same family for more than 50 years. He worked first for J. W. Krehbiel, then with C. C. Krehbiel and is now with N. W. Krehbiel. He began in the mill as a part-time sweeper and worked up to the position of head miller. Mr. Johnson has had the honor to see the mill grow from a small institution into one which now has a daily capacity of 1500 sacks of flour in addition to feeds, cereals and other products. On the day he completed his 50th year with the firm, he found a \$500 check beside his breakfast plate.—G. M. H.

Great Bend, Kan.—T. H. Sherwood, manager of the Walnut Creek Milling Co., said that his mill was forced to shut down to a 12-hour basis early in April because of an insufficient supply of wheat. Since Apr. 1, 125 bus. of wheat have been marketed at the mill and an additional 115 bus. at the company's elevator at Dundee.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—F. Peavey Heffelfinger will address the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n convention May 20, on a subject very close to the heart of the trade, O. W. Case, sec'y, announced. Other speakers will be W. R. Scott, executive vice-pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade; W. E. Root, pres. of the Wichita Board of Trade; Grover Simpson, of Simpson-Romeiser-Evans Grain Co. of Salina; Cliff Skiver, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, of Manhattan. The after-dinner speaker will be Tom Collins of Kansas City. Others prominent in the represented industries are tentatively scheduled on the program. Headquarters for the convention will be the Hotel Broadview.

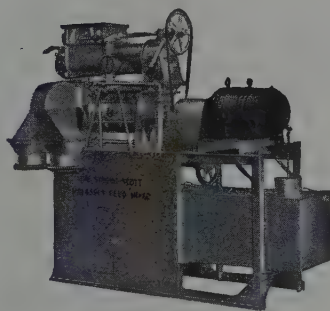
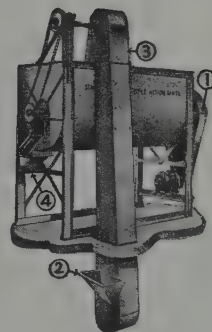


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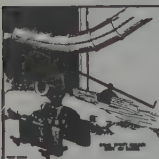
Salina, Kan.—Four local corporations have been chartered, with an authorized capital of \$600,000, to operate grain storage companies. Byron Lynch of Salina, is resident agent. They are, with their individual capital: Topeka Mill & Elvtr. Co., Inc., \$150,000; Bailey & Lynch, Inc., \$100,000; Lynch Elvtr. & Feed Co., Inc., \$100,000; J. Lynch & Co., Inc., \$250,000.—P. J. P.

Sterling, Kan.—The Arnold Mill was forced to shut down recently on account of lack of wheat. The shut-down followed a government order that a mill could grind only 75 per cent of its domestic production during the corresponding month of 1945. The order was retroactive to April 1. The Arnold Mill already had used up its April quota, Jack Rathbone, president, said.—G.M.H.

Beloit, Kan.—An "open house" was held at Farmers Union feed mill, and at the Beloit Alfalfa Dehydrating Plant on May 1. County Mgr. J. L. Schulte of the Farmers Union, and Joe Mispagel, feed manager, were on hand to welcome the many visitors who came to inspect the Farmers Union feed plant. Arthur Krone of the Beloit Dehydrating Plant was also on hand to welcome callers.—G. M. H.

Atchison, Kan.—A two-story frame building, unit of the Blair Milling Co., burned May 1, with heavy loss. The building was used for storing flour, sacks and grain. The mill proper, containing the machinery and equipment, is a brick and concrete structure, located about 15 ft. from the burned structure. No one was in the building except the watchman when the blaze was discovered on the second floor, in the sack room.—F.M.W.

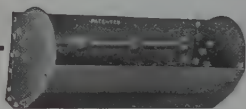
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McPherson, Kan.—Fire caused by smoldering wheat dust in the bottom of a grain pit at the Rodney Mill recently did little damage. The fire was discovered at 8 a.m. when mill workmen went into the pit to lubricate a machine bearing which had overheated, believed to have set the dust on fire. In order to bring the situation under control firemen sprayed the area with a fog nozzle to settle the dust, and put a fan over the pit to clear it out.—G. M. H.

Leavenworth, Kan.—James C. Lysle, president of the Lysle Milling Co., announced April 27 that his grain mill has reduced its schedule to two shifts from a three-shift operation, and established a 40-hour week instead of 48. Lysle said the change was necessary because of a limited supply of wheat on hand and because it appears there will be no possibility of buying more until the new crop. He said the reduction will result in a 40 per cent decrease in output.—P. J. P.

St. Marys, Kan.—The three dehydrators owned and operated by the Jones Alfalfa Milling Co. are now going full blast. The first unit here got into production April 12, the second on April 20, and the third located at Belvue, seven miles west of here, began operations on April 26. Seventy men are employed at the local plant and 30 have been hired at the Belvue mill, Wayne Sawyer, manager, said. The local mill recently reached a daily production of 900 sacks, or 90,000 lbs. of meal, 1.5 cars every 24 hrs.—G. M. H.

## KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Lawrence D. Whiting, 50, production manager for Ballard & Ballard Co., died Apr. 29 at Jewish Hospital following a brief illness. Mr. Whiting had been associated with the company for 25 years.—A. W. W.

Horse Cave, Ky.—Robert W. Poynter, local miller, was in a serious condition in the Briggs Hospital, Fort Knox, May 5 with a fractured skull and other injuries as the result of an automobile accident near Tip Top. Four other persons riding in the automobile with him also were injured but less seriously. The party was en route here from Louisville after having attended the Kentucky Derby.—P. J. P.

## MARYLAND

Elkton, Md.—The Allender grain storage building containing feed, baled hay and straw and grist mill equipment, was damaged by fire early Apr. 27. Three nearby garages were burned and flames threatened to spread to adjacent business areas before they were brought under control.—P. J. P.

## MICHIGAN

Milan, Mich.—William Lee, 69, retired elevator operator and former village president, died May 2.—P. J. P.

Owosso, Mich.—A fire originating in a 40-h.p. open type motor caused a small loss to the Peoples Elevator Co.

Merrill, Mich.—An S. S. & S. gravity mill and stoner, driven by fully enclosed motors, have been installed at the Charles Wolohan Elevator.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Farmers Elevator is installing tanks for bulk gasoline storage on property purchased last year from Foss Machine Co.

Three Rivers, Mich.—Three Rivers Co-op. Ass'n will build an elevator on land recently bought for the purpose. Construction will be of brick, concrete and steel.

Coopersville, Mich.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has leased ground from the Grand Trunk Railway Co. at Main and Eastmanville Sts. and is building a service station there.

Reed City, Mich.—Stanley J. Sanford, 66, prominent in the grain and lumber business here, died recently. Mr. Sanford conducted the Babcock Grain Co. for many years.

Rockford, Mich.—The Rockford Co-op. Ass'n has moved its feed mill to the Hyde Elevator and installed an A. D. Hughes 50-h.p. hammer mill, a mixer and a Western Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Vassar, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. elevator is expected to be completed in time for the grain harvest, Geo. McIntyre, ass't manager and company treasurer, stated. A hammer mill and feed mixer have been installed in the 15,000-bu. elevator.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Collin Fertilizer Co. has remodelled a warehouse into a feed grinding plant. Equipment includes a hammer mill, driven by a 60-h.p. Allis fully enclosed motor and two one-ton feed mixers, driven by a fully enclosed motor.

Bentley, Mich.—Wm. B. Baum & Son reported their plant was damaged by recent high winds. Others reporting property damage by recent windstorms included D. J. Remer, Cedar Springs; Flushing Elevator, Flushing; McClintick & Co., Tustin, Mich.

Sawyer, Mich.—The Sawyer Farmers Exchange has enlarged its plant and installed larger feed grinding equipment, consisting of a 50-h.p. Jay-Bee Hammer Mill, a Kelly Duplex Corn Blowing Sheller, a mixer and a Prater Cob Cracker and Grader.

Linden, Mich.—The Linden Elevator on Rolston Rd., has been reopened with Don Johnson as manager. Lloyd E. Lott & Son of Co-hoctah purchased the building two years ago and have been using it for storage. A full line of Kasco feeds, seeds, salt and poultry supplies will be carried.

Pigeon, Mich.—Increased feed grinding capacity at the Wallace & Morley Elevator is being installed, including a hammer mill with a 60-h.p. fully enclosed Howell Motor, a Duplex Mixer and a cleaner. All motors are of the fully enclosed type. The office is being remodeled, adding a second story.

Ottawa Lake, Mich.—Feed grinding capacity is being increased at the H. H. Heiser Elevator by the installation of a Big Chief Hammer Mill with a 75-h.p. motor on the main mill and a 15-h.p. motor driving the mill with a flexible chain drive. Also a Saginaw one-ton mixer and a two-ton Burton mixer. All machine are driven by fully enclosed motors. A 100-ft. warehouse addition has been added to the plant.

Belding, Mich.—The old Post Bros. elevator will be operated in future as the Bryant Elvtr. Co. Max Bryant, the manager, has been active in grain circles of the state for many years, operating an elevator at Fowlerville for the past several years and prior to that he owned and operated elevators in the "thumb" district. His brother, Dare, who recently was discharged from navy service, will be associated with him in opening the local elevator.

Hillsdale, Mich.—During the enforced lay-off of employees while the F. W. Stock & Sons flour mill is shut down due to government order to cut back production to 75 per cent of the 1945 production schedule, when the mill was filled with government orders almost exclusively, a building program that will double the capacity of the present plant will be inaugurated. A 450,000-bu. elevator, with 16 bins 100 ft. high and 20 ft. in diameter, will be added. New loading pits and scales will be installed and a 10 x 40 ft. platform dump pit for handling local wheat is being constructed.

## MINNESOTA

New Ulm, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s plant was damaged slightly by fire on Apr. 20.

Buffalo, Minn.—The Osborn-McMillan elevator and several of its coal sheds were destroyed by fire April 22.—P. J. P.

Marshall, Minn.—Kermit A. Long, who joined Cargill, Inc., staff after his discharge from the Army Air Corps in 1945, where he rose to rank of lieutenant, has been appointed branch manager of the company's local office.

Northfield, Minn.—Geo. S. Klovstad, formerly of Hope, N. D., has purchased the Triple-S Feed Mill from John Heyerholm.

Duluth, Minn.—C. C. Blair, Duluth manager of Norris Grain Co., is visiting in Florida, and F. T. Bascom, Chicago, asst. sec'y of the company, is in charge here during his absence.—F. G. C.

Milroy, Minn.—P. H. Kelly resigned as manager of the Milroy Farmers Elevator, effective July 1. Ed. Solseth, who has been assistant manager for the past 18 years, will succeed him. Bernard Wegner will assist Mr. Solseth.

Winona, Minn.—The Bay State Milling Co. suspended plant operations for a week to May 1 in compliance with the war food order which limits to 75 per cent of last year's production, the domestic flour produced, on a month-to-month basis.

Gaylor, Minn.—Walter Feehan, in the grain business at St. Charles, Minn., for 11 years, has purchased the Geib Elvtr. Co., a grain and coal business, and taken it over. His son, Chester, recently released from military service, will be a partner in the business.—P. J. P.

Priam, Minn.—A tentative co-operative has been formed, with the purchase of the local elevator owned by Frank Welch of Willmar, in mind. The property represents an investment of some \$4,000. The co-operative, if formed, plans to make improvements at the elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—Max C. Rheinberger, Duluth manager of the Kellogg Commission Co., and Miss Margaret Regan also of Duluth, were married in St. Mark's Catholic church, St. Paul, Minn., April 22. During their wedding trip in the east, Lyle Pattison, Minneapolis, was in charge of the local office.—F. G. C.

Welcome, Minn.—Chas. Swift, buyer for the Farmers Elevator, and Fred Scheff have purchased the Farmers Elevator, the Welcome Farmers Elvtr. Co. having voted to sell and go out of business. Mr. Swift has been employed by the elevator for 30 years. Mr. Scheff has been in the grain business elsewhere. They are operating as Swift & Scheff.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Chas. B. Rogers, who was overseas for 2.5 years as deputy commissioner for American Red Cross in Great Britain and western Europe, has returned and resumed his duties as treasurer of Van Dusen Harrington Co.

General Mills, Inc., has signed a contract for production of more than 7,000,000 lbs. of soup mix for distribution in the Far East, through the UNRRA. It is being manufactured in the firm's Purity Oats plant in Keokuk, Ia., and this same plant is turning out oats products for foreign relief.—P. J. P.

Mullin & Dillon Co., since Apr. 1, 1946, has been operating as a corporation. The change to a corporation was reported incorrectly in the Apr. 10 issue of the Journal. W. E. Mullin is president of the company, which, founded in 1930, operates as grain commission merchant. Mullin & Dillon Co. holds memberships in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n.

The Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission has been served with notice of a suit by eight grain weighers who claim pay for time lost while on a walk-out last summer. The employees, in their petition for a writ of mandamus filed in Ramsey County district court, asked a total of \$698 which they claimed they earned from July 1 to July 15, 1945. The eight men were members of a CIO union, Local 174, and not of the striking AFL union, Local 603, and claim they reported for work as directed all during the two-weeks' strike. In the event they lose their mandamus action, returnable May 17, under the order signed by Judge Gustavus Loevinger, the employees ask a declaratory judgment finding that they are not only entitled to recover their salaries but double costs plus interest.

J. E. Getchell, 77, president of Andrews Grain Co. until his retirement five years ago and for 45 years in the local grain trade, died May 1.

Two special short courses have been planned for Minnesota grain elevator managers and operators at University Farm during June. J. O. Christianson, director of short agricultural courses, announced. A grain handling course will be given June 17-22, and a grain elevator sidelines short course, June 24-28. The grain handling course will emphasize grading, especially spring wheat and barley. Special tours will be arranged for operators including visits to milling and malting plants, a terminal elevator, grain exchange and state and federal inspection laboratories. There will be demonstrations of seed cleaning and treating; discussions of varieties, insects, diseases and storage of small grains and flax; and a study of grain prices and OFA regulations. The grain elevator side lines short course will feature discussions on building materials, fertilizers, feeds, seeds, machinery, coal, cement and other sideline business built up by elevators in the state. There will be trips to fertilizer plants, feed mills and livestock barns. Dr. C. O. Rost, chief of the division of soils at University farm, is in charge of arrangements for the sidelines course, and Ray Dunham, U. Farm agronomist, and R. W. Cox, agricultural economist, are making arrangements for the grain handling course.

#### MISSOURI

Glasgow, Mo.—Elevator No. 2 of the Glasgow Co-op. Ass'n was destroyed by fire on Apr. 29. Chas Brucks is manager.

Charleston, Mo.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator of the R. C. Davis Cotton & Grain Co. May 1. Loss \$20,000.—P. J. P.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The annual convention of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n will be held at the Missouri Hotel June 11, A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, announced.

Greenfield, Mo. — James Allison, who has owned and operated the Greenfield Milling Co. for several years, recently sold the business to Richard Uhr and Verl Wills, both of Springfield, who took charge Apr. 1. Mr. Uhr formerly was with the U. S. Treasury Dept., and Mr. Wills with O.P.A. Mr. Allison will take an extended vacation.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

William T. Ramsey, 68, who retired as a grain elevator superintendent in 1942, died April 24 at Trinity Lutheran hospital here. He was a resident of Kansas City 45 years.—G. M. H.

F. G. Franze has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from J. E. Rham. The membership sold for \$8,000, including transfer fee, an advance of \$900 over the last previous sale.

Burl Hurlburt Henley, 56, traffic manager for the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., died May 1 at his home where he was taken suddenly ill a few days before. He was a World War I veteran and was active in Boy Scout work.—G. M. H.

#### MONTANA

Denton, Mont.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported its elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

#### NEBRASKA

Palmer, Neb.—Plans are being considered for locating an alfalfa mill here.

Fairbury, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator is installing a new scale.

Ravenna, Neb.—The old Crete Mills elevator is being razed for its lumber.

Arnold, Neb.—The old Arnold mill, built in 1883, is being razed for the lumber it contains.

Lyman, Neb.—The Chester B. Brown Bean Co. of Morrill has started construction of a bean elevator here.

Hallam, Neb.—Otto Smith has sold the north elevator to Mr. Schroff of Lincoln who plans to add a feed grinding department later.

Walthill, Neb.—J. F. Beaver sold his produce and feed business and building to O. G. Church of Elk Point, S. D., who will take possession May 15.

Blair, Neb.—Wesley J. Cook, 88, associated with the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. here prior to his retirement in 1935, died recently at his home in Omaha.

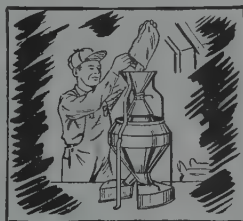
Rushville, Neb.—Wm. Pruess of Kansas City, Mo., has taken over the milling process at the Rushville Roller Mills, succeeding Otto Pruess who died.

## GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

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Fremont, Neb.—Three times during the week of Apr. 22-26, firemen were called to the Dehydrated Alfalfa Mills where mill dust inside a hopper had caught fire.

Schuyler, Neb.—The plant and office building of the Schuyler Alfalfa Co. is being completed rapidly. Work also is progressing on the F. J. Higgins Milling Co. plant.

Diller, Neb.—Thirty-one hundred pounds of feed and a large amount of wheat were stolen from the Black Bros. Elevator April 27. Richard Bazant, elevator manager, reported.—P. J. P.

Big Springs, Neb.—Gilbert Trautman, who recently resigned as manager of the Bixby Non-Stock Co-op. elevator at Sutton, Neb., will take over the management of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator here June 1.

Bruning, Neb.—Glenn Pumphrey of Shickley and C. R. Lindgren recently purchased the produce and feed business from Clarence Steider. Lee Klatt, a fully experienced operator, has been appointed manager.

Gibbon, Neb.—The Gibbon Feed Mill, non-stock co-operative, has been incorporated, with Glenn T. Gibson as resident agent. The organization will handle farm products of its patrons and deal in farm supplies.—P. J. P.

Genoa, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has enlarged its elevator platform to accommodate 250 bus. grain loads. A new scale will be installed together with a hoist and other equipment as soon as it is available.

Sutton, Neb.—Kermit Clark of Bladen has succeeded Gilbert Trautman as manager of the Bixby Non-Stock Co-op. elevator. Mr. Trautman having resigned to accept a similar position with Farmers Co-op. at Big Springs, Neb.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Food Processors of Norfolk has been incorporated to handle farm products, feeds, grains, and to operate a public cold storage plant and process frozen goods. The company is capitalized at \$80,000, with C. M. McCoy and Vera J. McCoy of Norfolk as the incorporators.—P. J. P.

Hebron, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000; to deal in farm products. Directors are Edward Rupprecht, Bernard Hellbusch, Lawrence Hugott, Joseph Hiller and William Krenke.—P. J. P.

Falls City, Neb.—The grinding of alfalfa meal from sun-dried and dehydrated hay is becoming a growing industry in southeastern Nebraska and three plants now are in operation in Richardson County and one in the neighboring county of Pawnee.—P. J. P.

Morrill, Neb.—The brick warehouse owned by John R. Jirson was badly damaged by fire on Apr. 29.

Falls City, Neb.—Declaring he cannot get help nor corn to feed, Ted Yoessel has sold almost all his cattle from his feed lots here for a total of about \$40,000. The sale, one of the largest private sales here in years, attracted buyers from Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska.

Fairbury, Neb.—During the first few days of the bonus grain drive farmers have delivered to elevators here 2,685 bus. of wheat and 4,843 bus. of corn. Elevator operators estimate they will receive 28,500 bus. of wheat and 54,500 bus. of corn before the deadline set when 50,000,000 bus. have been purchased.—P. J. P.

Nehawka, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator is being enlarged to a capacity of 18,000 bus. of corn or wheat. Present storage capacity is 10,000 bus. A new hoist is being installed, a new overhead drive and a new 50-ton 45-ft. deck scale, and the elevator driveway is being widened. Gandy Const. Co. has the contract.

Spalding, Neb.—Bob Heindryckx and John Bryan, owners of the Scotia Grain & Feed Co., Scotia, Neb., have purchased the former McBeth elevator and will operate it under the name of Spalding Grain & Feed Co. Mr. Heindryckx is managing the local business and Mr. Bryan will remain in charge of the elevator at Scotia.

Wilcox, Neb.—A new foundation is being put under the Wilcox Grain Co. elevator owned by Sam Beadle of Hildreth. Steel grain bins are being installed on the east and west sides of the present building, which will be completely rebuilt with high speed loading facilities and new scale installed. Improvements will cost about \$10,000.

Scribner, Neb.—Managers of grain elevators in Scribner, Fremont, Hooper, North Bend, Ames, Nickerson, Snyder, Winslow and Uehling, and County AAA Chairman William Havekost and assistant chairman Henry Wobken met in the office of the Farmers Co-op. Mercantile Company the evening of Apr. 24 for an explanation and discussion of the Federal corn bonus on sales of corn to the C. C. Co. for export to war-starved peoples.

Clearwater, Neb.—Thirty years ago when J. L. Fisher, Norfolk, and Fred Whittemore, Omaha, were partners in a local bank, each purchased stock in a grain elevator to aid a local civic enterprise. The elevator deal folded up, however, and nothing was heard of it thru the following years until Apr. 24, when Alva Mapes had re-opened the elevator and started purchasing all the stock sold 30 years before. The stock that was deemed worthless was sold at a profit to the holders.

Grand Island, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills plant Apr. 26 stopped milling flour, having reached the 75 per cent limit specified in the recent government order restricting flour production. The company's large Omaha mill also shut down. R. S. Dickerson of Omaha, pres. of the company, announced. Mr. Dickerson stated the company expects to keep its Nebraska mill going about 21 days after production is started. In that time, he said, he expects to use up the grain stocks on hand. "The 30c government payment will put grain out of our reach," he stated. "The government will get most of it."

## NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, N. M.—Employees and operators of grain and feed concerns in New Mexico will gather at Clovis May 16-17 to attend a free trade school. Arthur Ravel, president of the New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, said the school will be designed to relieve the critical feed situation in the state by giving instructions on the best available feedstuffs. New Mexico A. & M. College is co-operating with the association in offering the course.—E. W. F.

Maxwell, N. M.—The Maxwell Farm & Livestock Co. is installing a 100-ton-per-day feed plant. Carl J. Carlson has the contract for installation.

## NEW YORK

Bronxville, N. Y.—Gerard B. Cloran, 38, advertising and sales promotional manager of the National Starch Products Co. of New York, died at Lawrence Hospital April 28.—P. J. P.

Buffalo, N. Y.—J. J. Kovarik, 65, vice-pres. of International Milling Co., has retired after 52 years of service with the organization. He started as an office boy at the age of 13. A testimonial dinner in his honor was given at Buffalo recently which was attended by several high-ranking executives of the company.—P. J. P.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Litchville, N. D.—The J. C. Miller Elevator held its grand opening on Apr. 13.

Litchville, N. D.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Giebink Elevator.—A. M. M.

Langdon, N. D.—W. J. La Tourette has resigned his position as manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator.—A. M. M.

Kief, N. D.—W. A. Bokovoy, 60, owner and manager of the Bokovoy Grain Co., died in Minot Hospital where he had been a patient since Apr. 7.

Wilton, N. D.—The Wilton Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss when fire started in the coal chute and got between the walls before being extinguished.

Edgeley, N. D.—Thos. Boom, who resigned as manager of the Woodworth Elvtr. Co. at Litchville, N. D., is new manager of the local Farmers Elevator.—A. M. M.

Napoleon, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator is installing a new scale and making other improvements at the elevator, which will be closed until June 1 while work is in progress, Mike Mitzel, manager, announced.

Hannah, N. D.—Miles Fairbanks, after 15 years as manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator and later as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, has resigned, and retired from the elevator business. He will devote his time to farming.

Berthold, N. D.—The second elevator fire here in 8 months destroyed the Independent Elevator, the only operating grain elevator in the community, Apr. 26, causing loss estimated by Guy Sawyer, owner and operator, at \$40,000. The fire started under the driveway soon after Sawyer finished cleaning a load of seed grain, and quickly swept thru the building, within two hours leaving about 25,000 bus. of burning grain on the ground. Work has started on a concrete elevator for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. to replace the one that burned last September. A special election was held by citizens of the town following the Independent Elevator fire, to vote on the question of increasing its mill levy to purchase a new pumper fire truck.—A. M. M.

## OHIO

Hilliard, O.—The Russell Grain Co. will build four grain bins, to cost about \$14,400.

Dayton, O.—Burglars broke into the Forney Feed Store recently and escaped with \$200 from a desk drawer.

Toledo, O.—National Milling Co. shut its big mill Apr. 24, having exhausted its April wheat quota, to resume operations on May 1.

Toledo, O.—A farewell party was given for Homer J. Brundage Apr. 30 at the Hillcrest Hotel. Seventy-five guests were in attendance. Mr. Brundage retired as chief inspector of the Toledo Board of Trade with which he had been connected for 32 years, and is moving to Phoenix, Ariz.

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**R. R. HOWELL CO.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Marysville, O.—A district meeting of A.A.A. officials to which grain men of the area were invited was held here recently, to discuss the government's proposal for 30c bonus on wheat and corn.

Jeffersonville, O.—Ivan Hill has purchased the Jeffersonville grain elevator and is operating the business. He formerly was associated with his father in operation of the latter's elevator at Derby, O.

Maumee, O.—Harold Anderson will build a 500,000-bu. capacity elevator in Illinois Ave. outside of Maumee, to cost \$130,000. General contract has been awarded to the Macdonald Engineering Co.

Austin (Frankfort p. o.), O.—Ivan Hyer's grain elevator was damaged slightly by fire recently, when a bird's nest under the metal roof caught fire while employees at the elevator were burning a pile of cobs.

Continental, O.—The Raabe Grain Co. will build a 150 x 40 ft. concrete block plant and storage structure on its Main St. property. New steel storage bins also will be built at the west end of the elevator. The Raabe's recently built an elevator building, seed house and storage room following purchase of the Continental Elevator in 1937. The new block machine plant places the company as one of the most progressive concerns in the community. Rudy Raabe, Jr., is manager of the elevator.

Cincinnati, O.—Hobart O. McVey, 44, former Kansas City, Mo., grain man, but for the past several years connected with Early & Daniel Co. here, died unexpectedly at his home the morning of May 6, while preparing to go to his office. He had not been ill. Mr. McVey was a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade from 1929 to 1941. He started as an office boy with the old Simons-Shields Grain Co. in 1920 and advanced with that and successor firms thru the succeeding 17 years. In 1940 he became sec'y of Great Western Elvtr. Co. at Kansas City. He had been connected with Early & Daniel Co. about three years.

## OKLAHOMA

Kiowa, Okla.—The Kiowa Milling Co., of which Bert Harrington and Joe Echelle are the proprietors, recently opened for business.

Stratford, Okla.—Riffe Bros., large grain operators of the Panhandle country, are building a 300,000-bu. concrete elevator here, one block west of their present elevator. The six concrete grain bins will be 110 ft. high. The elevator will be ready for the coming harvest.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific Supply Co-op. will construct a warehouse and feed concentrate mill here.

Prosser, Wash.—Centennial Flouring Mills Co. plans to build a large up-to-date elevator here next spring.

Spokane, Wash.—Great plans have been made for entertainment of persons attending the annual convention of Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held here June 7. Davenport Hotel will be headquarters for the meeting. An interesting and instructive program arranged for the occasion includes the following speakers: J. L. Welsh, past president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Ron Kennedy, sec'y-treas. of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; John L. Locke, manager of Fisher Flouring Mills Co.; Willard N. Crawford, field sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, and others. Those planning to attend are urged to get their reservations at once. Hotel accommodations are limited, and more than 300 persons already have received reservations. **DON'T DELAY.**—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Timber Lake, S. D.—The Odegard Elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Pukwana, S. D.—Carl Anderson recently sold the Pukwana Grain Co. elevator to parties from Minneapolis who have taken possession.

Artesian, S. D.—Glenn Thomas has taken possession of the local Thomas Elvtr. Co. He returned here from Plankinton where he has operated an elevator the past year. Lloyd Thomas, who has managed the local elevator, has purchased the Plankinton business and moved there.

Vermillion, S. D.—Carl Reed, county agent for the past 4 years, has resigned and on June 1 will take over active management of the farm service department of the J. C. Mullaney Grain Co., who recently purchased the Vermillion Seed Store, possession to be given about June 1. In his new capacity Mr. Reed will be in charge of raising, processing and sales of seed corn, fertilizer, field seeds, legumes and grass seeds, J. C. Mullaney stated.

## SOUTHEAST

Farmville, Va.—John Morrisette, 78, a successful miller here for many years, died April 22.—P. J. P.

Mentone, Ala.—John Avery Goss, 37, was killed instantly here April 21 when a mill stone on which he was working broke and struck him in the head.—P. J. P.

Sanford, Fla.—The Seminole Feed Co. warehouse, containing several carloads of fertilizer, citrus pulp and hay, was destroyed by fire early May 2. A considerable amount of grain was burned and damaged by water.

Bridgeville, Del.—O. A. Newton & Son Co. is planning construction of a feed mill and grain storage units, to be located along the plant's railroad siding. Mill capacity is to be from 75 to 100 tons of feed per day; mixed feed storage capacity, 500 tons; silo grain storage capacity from 30,000 to 50,000 bus. Modern equipment and machinery will be installed thruout the plant.

## TODAY'S BUYS in DAY EQUIPMENT

While current shortages in sheet metal limit the production of DAY DUAL-CLONE DUST COLLECTORS and DUST CONTROL SYSTEMS, we still have substantial stocks of 10, 12, 14-gauge and some 16-gauge sheet metal. These are most practical for many products which we are fully equipped to fabricate, including:

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## TENNESSEE

Dyersburg, Tenn.—Robert I. Taylor, Jr., is planning to install a modern automatic corn meal mill, of 1,000 bus. a day capacity.

Clarksville, Tenn.—The F. P. Gracey & Bros., Inc., warehouse owned by Paul and C. Buford Rudolph, which was stocked with feed, was completely destroyed by fire recently with a loss of \$250,000.—P. J. P.

## TEXAS

Olney, Tex.—W. M. Creech announces his son, Jack E. Creech, is now associated with him.

Crosbyton, Tex.—J. Elbert Duncan and V. G. Petta, both formerly with Transit Grain Co. at Fort Worth, have formed Cros-Tex Grain Co., and have taken over the business of J. W. Catching Grain Co.

San Angelo, Tex.—Young Davitte, for many years in the grain business in Fort Worth, has become affiliated with the Star State Co., grain division of the Texas Stockmen's Supply Co. They will operate stations at Brownwood, Brady, Ballinger and other points in this territory.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Cros-Tex Grain & Feed Co., Crosbyton; I. J. Fields, Abilene; Gilbreath Feed & Seed Co., Muleshoe; Sinton Feed & Seed Store, Sinton; Stratford Grain Co., Stratford; applications are pending from 9 more prospective members, which, when accepted, will bring the membership up to 411.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

## WISCONSIN

Burlington, Wis.—The Burlington Feed Co. is building a large warehouse.

New Richmond, Wis.—Doughboy Mills, Inc., has changed its name to Doughboy Industries, Inc.

Edgar, Wis.—The Equity Co-op. Co. will build a grain elevator and a two-story wing, to cost about \$75,000, as soon as lumber and necessary materials become available.

Nelsonville, Wis.—Ben Cychosz has purchased the Nelsonville mill from Chas. A. Anderson, and taken possession. He will grind and mix stock and poultry feeds and retail feeds, seeds, and flour.

Mantowoc, Wis.—The Rahr Malting Co. will build a concrete tunnel from the river along South Sixth St. to the plant, to unload grain boats directly by means of a long conveyor belt, instead of receiving by rail only.

Amherst Junction, Wis.—Frank Sroda & Sons have sold their feed mill and retail feed business to Paul Thatcher and Alden Harness of Waupaca, who have taken possession and are operating as the Farm & Home Supply Co. They will continue to grind and mix poultry and livestock feeds and conduct the business as in the past. Geo. Sroda will confine his time to his turkey raising and Felix Sroda will retain his potato and farm production business.

A terminal grain elevator worker "holiday" has been proposed Apr. 30 by Vice-pres. Arthur Leveridge of the Grain Processors Union (AFL) in an effort to force modification of government grain regulations. Support of the proposed holiday was pledged May 1 by Pres. Owen J. Kavanagh of Local 1206, Grain Elevator Employes (AFL) in Buffalo, N. Y., "if it will help bring grain into the port.

## One-Fourth of Farmer Wheat in Country Elevators Seized

A 9-point program was announced May 14 by Sec'y Anderson of the Department of Agriculture forcing the farmer to sell one-half of the wheat delivered to the country elevator operator who in turn must turn over one-half of his purchases to the government.

The program is not permanent, Mr. Anderson said, but may be changed to meet changing conditions.

He placed wheat usages during the coming crop year at 937,000,000 bus, which will allow for a 140,000,000-bu carryover, if the crop comes up to expectations. Broken down, the use table presented is as follows: For domestic food, 450,000,000 bu; for export, 250,000,000; for livestock feeding, 150,000,000; for seed, 85,000,000; for industrial use, 2,000,000.

This means a reduction of about 50,000,000 bus for food in this country, almost 150,000,000 less for export, a halving of wheat going for livestock feeding, and a cutback of 18,000,000 bus for industrial uses. The amount being held for seed is about the same as this year, which will provide for record plantings for the 1947 crop.

There is no indication in the program as to whether or not the government will divert some of its 250,000,000-bu share of the new crop to mills for manufacture into flour for export.

It was earlier indicated that the wheat thus procured would go directly into export position, not follow normal trade channels. This point is now the subject of conferences between officials and traders.

The 9-point program follows:

1. Amending war food order No. 144, controlling the distribution and use of wheat, to provide "that at least one-half of all wheat delivered to an elevator by a producer must be offered for sale to the elevator, instead of all of it being held in storage for the producer; also providing that one-half of all the wheat which is purchased from producers by country elevator operators, merchandisers or other commercial buyers must be set aside for sale to the Commodity Credit Corp."

The provision will remain in effect until the government has enough wheat to cover its 250,000,000-bushel export requirements.

2. Advising foreign nations that 250,000,000 bushels is the maximum amount of wheat that the United States can deliver during the 1946-47 marketing year.

3. Continuation of the 80 per cent extraction rate for millers, as now required under WFO No. 144, until July 1, 1947.

4. Limiting of wheat in the manufacture of flour for domestic use to 85 per cent of 1945 levels, effective July 1. The present limit is 75 per cent. The change requires an amendment to WFO No. 144.

5. A request to the Office of Defense Transportation "to issue a service order prohibiting the shipment of wheat out of the area comprising the states of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana, except for export or by special permit."

6. Further restrictions on wheat usage by feed manufacturers, as soon as other grain becomes more plentiful, through another amendment to WFO 144. On June 1, feed manufacturers are restricted to 60 per cent of 1945 usage except in the Pacific Coast areas where other grains are especially tight.

7. Continuation of wheat prohibition clauses

in the manufacture of beer and alcohol as contained in WFO 66 and 141.

8. Elimination of inventory restrictions on millers and other wheat users for the 1946 crop unless "inequitable distribution makes such action necessary."

9. Continuation of the voluntary conservation program, "including reduction in the weight of bread loaves and rolls."

## Grain Carriers

THE engineers and trainmen plan to tie up all railroads on May 18.

GRAIN and grain products were loaded into 35,428 cars during the week ending May 4, against 52,931 during the like week of 1944.—A.A.R.

THE coal strike kept ships from carrying coal to Duluth and taking return cargoes of grain. The embargo forbade the use of bunker coal for hauling any cargo other than grain or fuel.

EMBARGO No. 237 of the A.A.R. made an exception of all foods for human consumption, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, rice, cereal products, feeds for animals and poultry, not including hay and straw.

NOTHING was accomplished by the government procedure toward settling the differences of the railroad unions under the railroad labor act. As the situation now stands the trainmen's and the engineers' brotherhoods can force the issue by strike.

UTICA, N. Y.—The 3-judge federal court on May 9 dismissed the petition by 9 northern and eastern states to set aside the Interstate Commerce Commission order raising rates 10 per cent in the north and east and reducing them in the south and west.

SHIPPERS' requests for box cars continue heavy in all sections and while the situation with respect to available supply has considerably improved on western roads, eastern and southern roads are experiencing an extremely tight situation with some deficiencies reported. To augment the available supply of box cars in eastern and southern territories it has been necessary to reduce the deliveries by those roads of empty box to western roads.—W. C. Kendall, mgr. car service division of A.A.R.

THE RUMORS are that ODT will pass out of existence on June 30, but we of the railroads are very hopeful that some means will be found to continue those orders a little longer. We are just as much interested as our shipper friends are in the early removal of all of the wartime restrictions, but if O.D.T. Orders 1 and 18 are cancelled it would mean—and I refer now to box cars—an increase in requirements of approximately 100,000 cars. In view of the present ownership and the inability to complete the new car program, it could only result in a further tightening of the car supply. I think I am safe in saying that it possibly would result in the most acute box car shortage we have had for a long time.—R. E. Clark, mgr. closed car section of A.A.R.

## Death of Pioneer Denver Dealer

George Edward Ady, who was president of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n when it was organized in 1908, and who was the oldest charter member of the Denver Grain Exchange, died in a Denver hospital Apr. 26, after a long illness.

After managing the grain business of J. D. Best for several years he started in the grain business on his own account in 1894. In 1900 he formed a partnership with Patrick Crowe as the Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co., which became Ady & Milburn in 1937. He retired in 1945.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

## How Feed Shortage Affects Nutrition and Production

By DR. W. E. KRAUSS of Ohio Agricultural Exp. Sta. before California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n

One of the reasons our short protein supply has gone further than expected is because more protein than was needed often was fed. This was demonstrated in the well known Cornell experiment which resulted in just as good production on a 16 per cent protein grain mixture as on one containing 20 or 24 per cent. The use of urea as a source of nitrogen for protein synthesis also was helpful. The work with poultry and with swine also has shown that when proteins with high biological value, i.e., with a proper amino acid make-up, are used, the total protein content of the ration can be reduced.

Many dairymen recently have observed that elimination of the protein supplement from their milking ration has reduced production by half a can to a can of milk a day from 15 to 20 cows. This may not seem like much of a loss over a period of a few days or a week but the real difficulty lies in getting these cows back to full production afterwards. Reduction in a nutrient is much more serious than substitution of a palatable ingredient.

In spite of the fact that some requirement for fat *per se* by dairy cattle and by poultry has been shown, little has been heard about a fat shortage in our feed supply. Our experimental work with dairy cattle would support such an attitude for in cows fed normal amounts of hay, production was just as good when the grain mixture contained 2.7 per cent fat as when it contained 4.9 per cent fat.

**CORN COBS.**—Mr. Paul Gerlaugh and associates of our Department of Animal Industry, after exhaustive tests with beef cattle, have arrived at a corn replacement value of 50 per cent for corn cobs. In our work with dairy cattle we have obtained about as good production on a simple combination of ground ear corn and soybean oil meal as on ground shelled corn and soybean oil meal, when the protein content of the two mixtures was equalized. The experimental difference between the two mixtures amounted to 350 pounds of shelled corn per ton of feed on one hand and 300 pounds of corn cobs and 50 pounds of soybean oil meal per ton on the other. In trials with poultry Mr. Kennard of our station has noted better plumage when 30 per cent of the total feed was ground ear corn than when the same percentage of ground shelled corn was used. Not quite as many eggs were produced on the corn and cob ration but satisfactory results were obtained in growing birds, especially after 8 weeks of age. Apparently corn cobs have something other than utility value on the farm!

**MINERALS.**—At first, attention was directed to calcium and phosphorus because it was known that they were present in the animal body in such large quantities and also because methods for their determination were available. More recently, as we became more nutrition-conscious and as our methods improved, we have extended our interest in minerals to include iodine, iron, copper, manganese, magnesium, and cobalt, in addition to sodium, potassium, and chlorine. All these are known to be essential for proper production performance but the need for some of them over and above the amounts present in natural foods is largely dependent upon their occurrence in the soil. Thus the need for supplemental iodine, cobalt, iron, phosphorus and perhaps manganese, has become apparent in certain areas either thru the appearance of definite deficiencies or thru improved performance when these minerals were added. Use of manganese for the prevention of perosis in poultry and the use of cobalt to overcome anemia and its accompanying lack of appetite and general unthriftiness in dairy cattle, are examples of practical significance.

**VITAMINS.**—Ruminants probably require

a whole list of vitamins but the rumen seems to be able to synthesize all the factors of the B-complex and vitamin K as well. That leaves vitamins A, D and E. A and D, we say, can be obtained in adequate quantities from roughages and sunshine, and E seems to be dispensable. In the case of young calves, however, supplementary feeding of vitamins A and D seems to be of value but the need for extra amounts of A is minimized when maximum use is made of colostrum. There is still some controversy regarding supplementary feeding of vitamins A and D for increased milk production, altho this practice does result in nutritionally better milk. Some qualification needs to be made regarding roughages as a source of vitamin D, especially in a region where much artificially dried alfalfa is used. Even sun-dured roughages vary markedly in vitamin D content and the less the exposure of the plant to sunshine before drying or curing, the less the vitamin D content. This offers more justification for giving serious consideration to supplying vitamin D as a supplement, especially since this can be done so cheaply.

Swine require, in addition to vitamins A and D, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid, and pyridoxine. These can all be supplied in adequate quantities by maximum use of green forage and by including grains, animal or marine protein sources, and high quality legume hays or meals.

**POULTRY.**—When it comes to poultry the vitamin headache begins, because almost every issue of a scientific journal contains a report of a new vitamin or some as yet unidentified factor for poultry. Altho at least a dozen vitamins can be listed, the ones about which sufficient is known to be included in an allowance yardstick are A, D, thiamin, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, nicotinic acid, pyridoxin, biotin, and choline. When birds are on range or pasture the problem is simplified, but for birds in confinement, as is the case pretty largely out here, attention needs to be given to all factors mentioned above. To be on the safe side such things as milk, legume meal, distillery by-products, fish, and meat can be resorted to, and one can be pretty sure that the addition of liver, yeast, or fish solubles will result in some sort of a kick, even after the known factors are supplied. Even cow manure and milorganite are beginning to emerge from the gutters and sewers.

We can refer to some recent work done in New Hampshire on the influence of vitamin A on the utilization of energy and protein by calves. In addition to developing the usual external symptoms of vitamin A deficiency, calves on a vitamin A-deficient ration consumed more feed but made 50 per cent less gain than did those receiving an adequate supply of this vitamin. At the same time protein utilization decreased about 25 per cent and digestion, absorption, and metabolizable energy were all depressed. At Washington State pigs on a thia-

min-deficient ration required much more feed per pound of gain than when adequate thiamin was fed and similar results were obtained at Illinois when riboflavin was the limiting factor.

**HORMONES.**—Some consideration needs to be given to the possible effect of hormones on utilization of the feed supply and on production. As you probably know it is possible by hormone stimulation to get bulls to secrete milk and to get rather fair amounts of milk from virgin heifers. In times of extreme milk shortage this may offer possibilities. More seriously, however, greater production can be obtained in birds and in some cows by feeding iodinated protein. Without reduction in cattle and poultry population, however, more feed would be needed because the metabolic rate is increased and more feed is required. Perhaps greater practical significance can be attached to the use of thiouracil which slows down the metabolic rate and induces fattening, presumably with some feed saving. Hormones are capable of performing such unusual pranks, however, that use of these substances might well be confined for the present to experimental manipulation. At any rate, great caution should be exercised in their use.

**THE ULTIMATE OUTCOME** of a serious feed shortage is a food shortage and in spite of the fact that direct utilization of certain crops by humans may be more efficient we cannot lose sight of the fact that 40 per cent of the food energy, 57 per cent of the protein, 73 per cent of the fat, 80 per cent of the calcium, 60 per cent of the phosphorus, 42 per cent of the iron, 38 per cent of the vitamin A, 9 per cent of the ascorbic acid, 57 per cent of the thiamin, 75 per cent of the riboflavin, and 64 per cent of the niacin were derived from livestock products as recently as 1942. It must be remembered, too, that some of the feed fed to livestock is recovered in the manure and contributes to soil fertility, that lambs produce wool in addition to meat, that hides, by-products for animal feed, and important pharmaceutical preparations are obtained from slaughtered animals, and that dairy cows, beef cattle, and sheep make use of large quantities of grass and other forages on land unsuited for cultivation. It must also be remembered that the story of nutrition is not yet complete, that animal products may be especially rich in some yet undiscovered nutritional factors, and that animals concentrate protein, vitamins, and minerals from plant sources into foods which are more palatable and often more digestible.

Insufficient feed and unbalanced and incomplete rations will reduce the capacity of animals to convert feed to food, will reduce the efficiency of this conversion process, and will lower the quality of the food products. The farm animal is a factory in which feed is converted to the more desirable human foods, but, as in all processing operations, the efficiency of the business and the quality of the raw material provided.

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## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Petersburg, Ind.—Meadows are in good shape and farmers are looking for a good yield of both timothy and clover this year. Farmers in White River bottoms say corn planting will be a little late.—W. B. C.

Liberal, Kan.—Rains varying from a quarter of an inch to a half fell recently over Baca County, Colo. and western Morton County, Kan., according to E. D. Cooper, who returned from a trip thru that territory.—G. M. H.

Evansville, Ind.—Heavy rains in the tri-state area during the closing days of April and the first part of May flooded many fields and as a result many farmers report they will be delayed in their corn planting.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., May 3.—Our wheat continues to be 100 per cent good. Oats are coming along beautifully, clover is as good a crop as I have seen in my 50 years in the grain and seed business.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Wichita, Kan.—Hessian fly damage to wheat in Sedgewick County is estimated at \$600,000 by County Agent A. H. Stephenson. One-third of the wheat in some areas in the county should be plowed under now for soybean or sorghum planting, he said.—G. M. H.

Edge City, Kan., April 27.—Most of the wheat in the Southwest was from 12 to 14 ins. high. The best wheat found was in Stanton County west of Johnson where rains would help materially. Much wheat was plowed under and most of it was dry enough to burn.—G. M. H.

Chanute, Kan.—Not since 1905 has wheat been so early as it is this year, according to S. E. McMillan, who has farmed in the Urbana community for the past 38 years. Lester Shephard, county agent, estimated that this year's harvest would be three weeks ahead of the usual date.—G. M. H.

Independence, Kan.—County Agent R. F. Nuttleman said April 30 many wheat fields in Montgomery County are showing 10 to 75 per cent damage by Hessian fly. Some farmers noting their wheat turn yellow blamed green bugs, he said, but examination showed the Hessian fly responsible.—P. J. P.

Higginsville, Mo.—A lot of damage has been done to the wheat crop by the Hessian fly. It is estimated that in some sections of Missouri a loss of 50 per cent was caused. The territory extends from the Missouri River south to the Arkansas line, into eastern Kansas and parts of Oklahoma.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

### John W. Machin Passes On

John W. Machin, 80, grain and feed dealer at Wamego, Kan., for 38 years, died at the local hospital on April 28 after a short illness. He became ill while at the office, late in the afternoon of April 23.

Mr. Machin was owner and operator of the Wamego Seed and Elevator Co. since 1908, and was the oldest member of the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers' Ass'n.

He was born April 24, 1866, at Sturgis, Mich., and at the age of 10 came to Kansas with his parents.

Mr. Machin first entered the grain business at Dorrance, Kan., where he conducted an elevator for five years before moving to Wamego in 1908, when he established the Wamego Seed and Elevator Co.

Besides operating a grain elevator, he also conducted a seed, ice and coal business in Wamego.

He is survived by his wife, five daughters and two sons.

Mr. Machin's son-in-law, John O. Ross, has been associated with Mr. Machin in the business for 34 years in Wamego, and will continue as manager of the firm.

Rockport, Ind.—Farmers living in the Ohio River bottoms report considerable wet weather that has delayed corn planting. Farmers report growing wheat is looking good.—W. B. C.

Enid, Okla., May 1.—Showers which covered most of the Oklahoma wheat belt less than a week ago, were not sufficient to stop the inroads which a combination of dry weather and green bugs have made in the crop outlook during the past 30 days, after an early spring which was thought to be almost ideal.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

McPherson, Kan.—The first cutting of alfalfa was under way in McPherson County May 3, not because it is ready, but because farmers were eager to save as much of it as possible from further damage from hot days and dry weather. With the first cutting nearly a month early, farmers speculate over the possibility of realizing five cuttings this year.—P. J. P.

Manhattan, Kan.—One-fourth of the wheat crop in south central and southeastern Kansas has been wiped out by Hessian fly and leaf rust, according to E. A. Clevenger, extension agronomist of Kansas State College. "And that's a conservative estimate," he added. Many fields of wheat are being plowed up in preparation for sowing soy beans.—G. M. H.

Urbana, Ill.—Central and southern Illinois wheat crops may suffer losses this year because of unusually heavy and unexpected infestation by the Hessian fly, Dr. Geo. C. Decker, entomologist of the Illinois Natural History Survey and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, reported. The survey was conducted in Greene and Macoupin Counties and across the state south of Springfield to Macon County.

McPherson, Kan.—Prospects are bright for one of the largest wheat crops in history in McPherson County this year. Only a few early sown fields in the county report any damage from Hessian fly and little or no damage from winds which recently damaged some fields in western Kansas. The acreage sown to wheat this year is about 5 per cent greater than last year with a total of 270,000 acres.—P. J. P.

Albia, Ia.—Clinton oats, the new variety developed at Iowa State College, is being raised for seed in Monroe County this year on the farms of T. J. Luse in Monroe Township and Sterling Martin in Wayne Township. The former stand, on 18.5 acres, was termed excellent in a recent inspection trip, but the Martin planting was followed by a hard rain which packed the soil and formed a hard crust. The field has been worked over but is not expected to yield more than 50 per cent.—P. J. P.



John W. Machin, Wamego, Kan.

Springfield, Ill., May 7.—Ground is mostly prepared for corn and soybean planting. Scattered partial planting of fields of corn has been accomplished to the northern border. In the extreme south in a few localities half of the corn has been planted, and near the Ohio River it is well up to a good stand. There are some scattered complaints of rust and weevil affecting wheat, and over a considerable area in the southwest Hessian fly is doing serious damage, more serious than in many years.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Urbana, Ill.—Corn borers have multiplied so rapidly in Illinois that the state now has the heaviest infestation in the nation, and farmers face the possibility of tremendous losses to their corn crops this year from the pests, Dr. Geo. Decker, entomologist for the State Natural History Survey, announced. The northwest section of the state is the most heavily infested, Dr. Decker said. He warned farmers to plant their corn as late as possible. In 1931 there were no corn borers in the state; today they are in every county and have passed thru Iowa and are reported in Nebraska and Kansas.—A. G. T.

Winchester, Ind., May 10.—We have had a very good week, nice rains forepart of the week that gave us some surface moisture which was badly needed. Drove south through Wayne County and wheat is looking wonderful. Oats are up and apparently a good stand. Some corn has been planted in the face of advice from our University that they should wait until at least the 20th. We did not handle a lot of government corn but didn't expect to, it wasn't so very attractive to our farmers when they had been moving it to truckers at almost the 30c premium.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V.-pres.

College Station, Tex.—A wheat crop of 59,940,000 bus., the third largest in Texas history, is expected this year unless conditions decline. The forecast was made by the crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture released through the bureau of agricultural economics in Austin. The wheat harvest from the largest acreage ever seeded in Texas is dependent on May weather. Good general rains are needed in the important northwest wheat area. Rains and snow through the winter and early spring months provided enough surface moisture, but since total rainfall has been below normal, sub-soil moisture is deficient.—H. N.

Topeka, Kan., May 1.—Prospects of another bumper wheat crop in Kansas have gone glimmering. While immediate receipt of rain could still result in a normal or better crop, dry weather has knocked a serious dent in the first official estimate of 212,175,000 bus. Biggest setback has occurred in the southwestern part of the state where drouth has spoiled one of the brightest pictures that section has even known. Sunny days and abundant moisture early in the season seem to have made a hot house plant of wheat in that area, a condition that failed

### Kansas Wheat Spotted

Kansas City, Mo., May 8.—In spite of rather general good rains over the northwest quarter, the north central, and the northeast quarter of the state, the crop prospect generally has continued to deteriorate, especially in the south central and southwest quarter. Our card reports from the southwest are especially pessimistic and moisture is urgently needed to save a portion of the acreage that only a month ago was most promising. Reliable sources indicate considerable complete loss in that area, with many fields being plowed up now and with much of the balance headed on straw 8 to 15 inches high, which is now badly burned. It is quite remarkable that this section has gone back so rapidly but we do know the plant had a very early start and grew rapidly during the unusually warm weather in February and March, therefore the moisture was used up quickly; then, with continued high drying winds and no additional surface moisture, it began to burn, and has deteriorated badly. The past few days have been cool and damp but no moisture has fallen in this southwest area. We now doubt that even with timely rains, since a large area has been so severely damaged, could this southwest section produce average yields, compared to a beautiful prospect a month earlier.

The northwest quarter of the state, which was going back rapidly two weeks ago, has benefited very materially as the result of good rains last week, but permanent damage had already been done here and this section definitely will require very favorable moisture and growing conditions to have an average production. The central section of the state from south to north still has promise of some good yields.—H. L. Robinson.

to survive the dry weather of April.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

Decatur, Ill., May 11.—This week's temperature range was 39 to 75 degrees, precipitation .94 of an inch. The soil was too wet to work; however, field work generally is farther advanced at this time than for a number of years. Soil conditions are very favorable, surface and sub-surface moisture now is excellent. Recent rains and cool weather were ideal for wheat and grasses. The moisture was a boon to late clover and oats seedlings. Oats fields seeded early show heavy stands and are well rooted. The present condition of the oats crop is fair to good. Some Hessian fly infestation is reported in central and southern Illinois wheat. Early fields in the extreme southern counties are starting to head. Offerings of free wheat have disappeared entirely as the result of the government bonus of 30c a bushel paid farmers, and has placed the CCC in the position of being the sole buyer of this grain throughout the country. Obviously, mills bound to a legal ceiling 30c a bushel below the price that the government can pay are in no position to secure their needed supplies and as a result flour millers are forced to suspend operations. An acute shortage of bread will develop during coming weeks.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Topeka, Kan., May 10.—The Kansas winter wheat crop based on conditions as of May 1 is estimated at 168,048,000 bus., a sharp decline from the April 1 estimate, according to the May 1 Crop Report issued co-operatively today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This compares with 207,917,000 bus. of winter wheat produced in 1945 and the 10-year (1935-44) average of 144,440,000 bus. The decline in prospects is largely the result of very light precipitation in much of the State during April, with less than a third of normal rainfall in the western third of the State and less than half of normal in the central third. Damage from Hessian fly and rust was serious in local areas of the southeastern district and in a few counties of the south central. Corn planting was practically completed by the close of the month except in the north central and northwestern areas. Spring sown grains generally made good growth except in the western parts of the State. Alfalfa was being cut for hay and clipped for dehydration in most of the south central and central districts. Kansas rye production in 1946 is estimated at 766,000 bus. from 73,000 acres intended for grain harvest. There were 162,000 acres seeded for all purposes last fall. Rye was reported in generally good condition in most areas. The average yield per harvested acre this year is estimated at 10.5 bus.—H. L. Collins, Agricultural Statistician in charge.

**MAY RYE** will soon be interred in the cemetery. Arranging for the obsequies, the business conduct committee of the Board of Trade is calling for a daily report showing transactions of each individual customer. Please omit flowers.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Nov. 3.....	55,455	1,625	63,363	29,368	19,663
Dec. 1.....	45,079	1,346	63,465	22,022	19,011
Jan. 5.....	36,714	747	58,522	15,726	15,942
Jan. 12.....	36,646	715	57,851	14,681	15,913
Jan. 19.....	35,451	710	50,594	14,186	15,878
Jan. 26.....	35,508	703	47,298	13,960	15,783
Feb. 2.....	35,275	753	47,047	13,621	15,743
Feb. 9.....	35,703	753	46,845	13,234	15,771
Feb. 16.....	34,776	744	44,616	13,932	15,528
Feb. 21.....	34,381	744	43,487	13,849	15,491
Mar. 2.....	32,814	744	41,686	13,753	15,454
Mar. 9.....	29,191	744	41,787	14,215	15,365
Mar. 16.....	28,759	869	41,969	13,434	15,340
Mar. 23.....	28,531	867	42,975	13,443	15,320
Mar. 30.....	19,555	862	44,306	13,127	15,297
Apr. 6.....	19,751	872	45,291	12,831	15,291
Apr. 13.....	19,626	874	47,481	12,279	15,266
Apr. 20.....	19,596	876	47,301	12,166	15,230
Apr. 27.....	19,370	876	45,826	11,659	15,200
May 4.....	19,311	846	43,741	10,493	15,205
May 11.....	19,084	846	43,205	9,718	15,163

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

McPherson, Kan.—Up to May 2 only 1,500 bus. of wheat had been received at local mills and elevators under the 30c Federal bonus plan, and this had been held in storage in McPherson and turned over to one mill.—P. J. P.

Charleston, W. Va.—Stocks of wheat in so-called "interior" mills, elevators and warehouses dropped to 16,000 bus. Apr. 1 as compared with 30,000 bus. at the same period a year ago and the 1935-44 average of 47,000 bus., the state crop reporting service said May 1. The flour mills had 32,000 bus. and the farms held 424,000 bus., or a total holdings of 472,000 bus.—P. J. P.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Twelve ships carried 3,023,471 bus. of grain, mostly UNRRA cargo, out of the Port of Philadelphia during April, it was reported May 1 by John H. Frazier, managing director of the Commercial Exchange. This compares with 3,530,509 in March and 1,959,758 in April, 1945. Frazier said this increase reflects the government program to supply Europe.—P. J. P.

Wichita, Kan.—April wheat receipts here totaled 196 cars compared to an average of 595 cars for the same month in the three preceding years, D. L. Mullen, sec'y of the Wichita Board of Trade, reported May 1. The box car shortage accounted in part for the late-moving, 872 cars received here in April last year, Mullen said, and to a lesser degree for the 286-car total for the month in 1944 and 627 cars in April, 1943.—P. J. P.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Announcement has been made by the Board of Trade that the response to the government's 30c a bushel bonus for wheat has been spotty, and has made only a ripple on receipts. During the eight-day period, following the inauguration of the bonus program, the receipts of wheat amounted to 170 car loads, compared with 155 car loads for a similar eight days six weeks previously.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 25.—The first car of 1946 alfalfa hay reached the local market today. The hay originated at Copan, Okla., in Craig County, northeast Oklahoma. This is the earliest date of arrival of new crop alfalfa from Oklahoma or Kansas in the memory of Kansas City hay dealers. The hay graded sample leafy green, but was wet, condensed and heating. The alfalfa showed exceptionally rank growth. It was sent to a warehouse for conditioning.

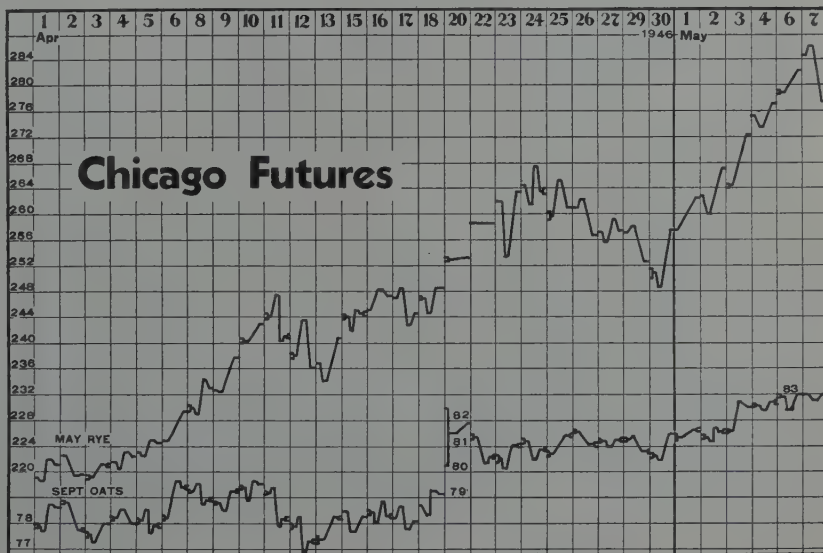
Ottawa, Ont., May 2.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Apr. 25, expressed in bushels: Wheat, except durum, 3,432,442; durum wheat, 69,177; oats, 2,146,299; barley, 638,362; rye 18,369; flaxseed, 10,405; since Aug. 1, 1945, with 1944-'45 like period in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 200,364,985 (282,046,273); durum wheat, 3,423,110 (6,405,217); oats, 84,282,559 (101,071,560); barley, 58,655,230 (69,380,572); rye, 2,751,395 (3,698,222); flaxseed, 4,675,507 (6,786,096).—Herbert Marshall, B. A., Dominion Statistician.

Duluth, Minn.—Wheat receipts in this market for April were, 4,766,935 bus., against 5,752,825 for the corresponding period in 1945. Total receipts of all grains were reported at 6,706,400 bus., compared with 13,046,730 last year. Shipments for April were 8,705,280 bus. and a year ago 17,101,230. Terminal stocks this and last year show a wide variance, and recent boat shipments have gradually reduced the quantity available to 8,611,205 bus., with 18,668,736 bus. held in houses corresponding time 1945. Boat tonnage for loading grain is not much in demand. Shipping contracts have been pretty well taken care of and boats are available if needed.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—A spurt has developed in lake shipping of grain, after a slow start. An increased number of boats commissioned after April 15, when hull, cargo and trip insurance went into effect, arrived and reported for cargoes, quickening up loading activities and departures of vessels. Most of the shipments went for export. Compared with former years the amount so far carried out shows up light as against volume moved opening period of other seasons, for the reason that stocks in local elevators are quite low. Canadian screenings are being received by boats and unloaded at docks and sheds, preparatory for re-shipment by rail into distribution channels.—F. G. C.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon wheat producers are not holding back their grain, and very few have been influenced by the government's certificate plan. This statement is made by Oregon State Production & Marketing Administration Field service division, following a farm check by county agricultural adjustment agency. Although results of the check are still incomplete, PMA officials expressed belief that Oregon wheat producers are going all-out to market their grain. AAA Committeemen in Umatilla, Morrow, Gilliam and Union Counties report that a complete farm check shows that since April 1st, 146,243 bus. of wheat have been delivered to elevators; an estimated 279,911 bus. are slated for transport to elevators by June 1st.—F. K. H.

SECY of Agriculture Clinton Anderson declared that a shortage of freight cars for wheat is the major difficulty in fulfilling American promises to help prevent starvation abroad.



# Field Seeds

LAS GRANDE, ORE.—The McDonnell Seed Co. sustained loss by fire Apr. 16.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The new seed and feed plant of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., costing \$600,000, has been completed.

LINCOLN, NEB.—The Griswold Seed & Nursery Co. has purchased for \$60,000 the warehouse it has been occupying.—P. J. P.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Geo. F. Leonard has been elected pres. of the Agricultural Insecticide & Fungicide Ass'n. He is vice pres. of Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.

ONTARIO, CAL.—Homer F. Frost, 84, died recently. For many years he traveled in New England for F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Inc., of Milford, Conn., retiring in 1942.

REINBECK, IA.—Wayne Brown has succeeded Walter Hawkins as manager for the Pioneer Hybrid Corn Co. Irvin Heller of Reinbeck has succeeded Mr. Brown as manager at Dysart, Ia.—A. G. T.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. G. Massie, in the farm seed department of Northrup, King & Co., died Apr. 30 in the Abbot Hospital, aged 46 years. In 1921 he entered the employ of the firm of which his father, C. C. Massie, is pres.

DETROIT LAKES, MINN.—C. W. Bruemmer, divisional sales manager of the Jacques Seed Co., of Prescott, Wis., will make his home here to direct the Northwest business of the company. He formerly resided at Prescott, but recently has been living at Mesa, Ariz.

SALINA, KAN.—Robert M. Stark, who formerly traveled for the Coe Seed Co., Topeka, recently joined the Simpson-Romeiser-Evans Grain Co. Mr. Stark, a seed specialist, will devote his entire time to the seed department which has elevators in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.—G. M. H.

HUMBOLDT, Nebr.—Frank J. Rist & Son, hybrid seed corn producing concern, recently received shipment of a new corn detasseling machine. It is a six-row machine of the latest design, the overall width being 21 feet, height 13 feet. The new outfit will permit the Rists

to double their seed corn acreage in 1946.—G. M. H.

KING CITY, MO.—Mayor W. T. Gassner has purchased the interest of Kirk Dennis in the Maupin Seed Co. and as a result Mr. and Mrs. Gassner and Jack Ayers Maupin now are sole owners of the business. Dennis came to King City from Red Oak, Ia., and had been connected with the company for eight years. The seed mill has been closed for several weeks and the warehouses are empty of seed. The company's headers are being gotten ready for the June harvest.—P. J. P.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Negotiations for the purchase of the name and assets of the Alfred J. Brown Seed Co. are being conducted by Clarence Eckert, general manager of the John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis. The company has no connection with A. J. Brown & Son, Inc., wholesale seed dealers, but both companies were established by the late Alfred J. Brown. John S. Whetzel will continue the business of A. J. Brown & Son, Inc., which he has operated since the death of T. Herschel Brown in June.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—A good program has been arranged for the annual meeting June 6 to 8 of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n at the Coronado Hotel. A report for the California Seed Council will be made by E. E. Humphries, for the California Seed Ass'n by Eugene Martin. Prof. B. A. Madsen of the University of California will speak on the development and production of field seeds. Roger O'Donnell, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, will make an address on The Outlook of the Seed Industry. Walter S. Ball of the California Department of Agriculture will speak on Uniform Seed Laws for the Western States.

## Nebraska Expands White Corn Breeding

By J. C. SWINBANK, Field Secretary, Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n

Improved, earlier maturing varieties of white hybrid corn are likely to be available to Nebraska farmers by 1948 as the result of additional testing and research work being conducted by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. The expanded program to develop better white hybrids is made possible through a special fund provided by the Kellogg Company for this purpose.

Some 30 new double cross white hybrids, developed at the Nebraska Station, have shown considerable promise in preliminary test at Lincoln. The process of testing, selecting and perfecting the best of these will be speeded up by the expanded white corn research program. Regional test plots will be located at eight different points in the state. Some will be on dryland and other will be irrigated.

John Lonnquist, in charge of the white corn breeding program at the College of Agriculture, says the new white hybrids are a week to ten days earlier than the high yielding K-2234 which is adapted in southeast Nebraska. Therefore, it is hoped that the new varieties will fill a long felt need for better white hybrids in the central and southwestern part of the state.

## Convention of Florida Seedsmen

The first postwar convention of the Florida Seedmen's Ass'n will be held at Gainesville, Fla., May 14 and 15, when the visitors will inspect field plots of the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and hear reports on research.

The program for the two-day session has been arranged by H. R. Bingham of Jacksonville, H. W. Schneek of Plant City and H. J. Babers of Gainesville, in co-operation with Dr. F. S. Jamison and W. E. Stokes of the experiment station. Edgar A. Martin of Jacksonville is pres. and H. D. McMichael of Tampa is sec'y.

Speakers will include Director Harold Mowry, Dr. Phares Decker, Dr. Jamison, Dr. B. E. Jones, V. F. Nettles, Dr. G. B. Killinger and W. E. Stokes of the station staff; W. Ray Hastings, executive sec'y of All-America selections, and John V. Watkins, floriculturist at the College of Agriculture.—P. J. P.

## Will Hold Seed Testing Schools

The Federal and Federal-State seed laboratories are again planning to conduct seed schools for the benefit of the seed analysts throughout the country. The schools will be held by regions, and analysts desiring to attend should contact the nearest laboratory for information. Meetings will be held as follows:

Montgomery, Ala., June 3-7, Federal-State Seed Laboratory, Dept. of Agri. and Industries, 515 Dexter Ave. L. N. Allen in charge.

Corvallis, Ore., June 10-14, Federal-State Seed Laboratory, Agricultural Experiment Station. Louisa Kanipe in charge.

Sacramento, Calif., June 17-21, Federal-State Seed Laboratory, 10 State Office Bldg. W. D. Hay in charge.

Kansas City, Mo., July 29-Aug. 2, Federal Seed Laboratory, 325 U. S. Court House. W. R. Crispin in charge.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 5-9, Federal Seed Laboratory, 116 Federal Office Bldg. E. R. Clark in charge. This school will be held at University Farm, St. Paul, if the Federal Laboratory is not in operation by this date.

Beltsville, Md., Aug. 12-16, Federal Seed Laboratory.

Attendance will be limited according to the facilities of each laboratory. It is desired that only analysts attend who have had experience in seed testing. Preference will be given to persons who have not attended previously.

The work at the schools will include discussions, actual germination tests, and purity analyses. Analysts attending should be prepared to present problems which may be worked out at the school. These so-called schools are separate from and in addition to those conducted annually by the State Seed Laboratories or universities.

## Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1945, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Chicago .....	52,000	.....	30,000	2,000
Duluth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior .....	142,495	285,440	287,595	305,760
Ft. William .....	85,720	198,636	179,381	1,121,673
Philadelphia .....	51,292	.....	59,477	.....
Portland .....	7,504	20,908	.....	.....
Superior .....	92,044	422,361	367,172	360,238
SORGHUMS				
Fort Worth .....	26,600	784,000	282,800	476,000
Hutchinson .....	11,700	843,300	.....	.....
Indianapolis .....	.....	46,400	.....	85,200
Kansas City .....	168,000	2,451,750	250,250	2,642,500
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....	1,100
Omaha .....	4,800	43,200	9,600	11,200
Philadelphia .....	.....	470,829	.....	222,614
Portland .....	.....	11,702	.....	.....
St. Joseph .....	5,340	357,780	10,680	265,220
St. Louis .....	54,600	393,400	.....	.....
Wichita .....	1,750	141,750	26,250	147,000
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs. ....	226,000	132,000	180,000	40,000
Milw'kee, lbs. ....	9,805	114,675	52,772	122,355
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs. ....	694,000	568,000	462,000	43,000
Milw'kee, lbs. ....	.....	281,600	155,825	208,740
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth .....	1,100	27,500	12,100	22,000
Hutchinson .....	.....	5,200	.....	.....
Kansas City .....	4,200	1,400	.....	.....
Wichita .....	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700

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**ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.**  
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## Diedrichsen's New Elevator at Bancroft, Neb.

In spite of the scarcity of materials and labor, George P. Diedrichsen of Bancroft, Neb., drew plans for a new elevator and supervised the major part of its construction. An exterior view is shown on outside front cover.

The main house is 30' square and 80' high on the track side. The foundation and pit bottoms are of reinforced concrete, and the entire underside of the house is rat-proofed with about four inches of concrete. The walls above the sills are built of 2x6s to a height of 40 feet, and carried from this point 10 feet higher with 2x4s, which gives a total height of cribbed wall of fifty feet. On top of the cribbing he built up to a height of five additional feet with just plain balloon construction, adding additional storage space, and making up for the space lost in hopping every bin.

The dump shed on the main house is sixteen feet by forty-five feet. A Strong Scott air hoist will lift the front wheels of a truck a maximum of six feet. A grate is used over the pit, with one additional door for dumping short wheelbase vehicles or for inspection. The truck dump pit holds approximately 1,250 bus of corn without elevating and the back loading-out or car-receiving pit holds 800 bus of grain.

The center bin on the west side of the main house is divided thirty-five feet from the floor, and a hopper bottom built in. A dual trap door installation is used at the apex of this bin to allow the grain to drop through into the bottom three-fourths of the bin for separate storage, or to divert the flow of grain into a separate dryer which is located just outside of the west wall of this bin. The top part of this bin and the dryer together will hold approximately 1800 bus of wet corn ready for drying. The lower part of this bin is emptied by gravity, as are all other bins in the main house. The dryer has a screw conveyor which carries grain from the dryer into the back pit.

In the main house are two legs equipped with a totally enclosed direct drive ten horsepower electric motor. Seven by eleven inch Calumet cups on the belt gives a maximum elevating capacity of 100,000 pounds an hour. An eight inch distributor head gives output to each of the nine bins, to the loading spout, or to the cross-over spout to the grinder house. All spouting from the distributor to the bins is of steel tubing. The bottoms of all bins drain into turn spouts and steel tubing which empty into the front and back throats in such a manner that grain may be elevated from any of the four front bins, the front or back pit, or any combination desired. The loading out hopper scale, which empties into the back pit, is located in such a position that grain may be taken from six bins in any combination to the capacity of the back pit without using the elevator legs, leaving the legs free for elevation from the front pit and throat.

The feed mill building is thirty by thirty-eight feet and thirty-two feet to the eaves. A single pair of legs is located in the center of the building, leaving the space around the outside divided into eight bins. Six of these bins are full hoppers, the other two are hoppers to the outside of the building, for truck loading, but have a trap door arrangement and turn-head for indoor use also. The space remaining in the center is used for the elevator leg and manlift and the ground feed bin. By having the bins so arranged operators can move the grain from any bin to another with a metal spout leading to the legs. A B&L 9' by 18' roller mill and 4W JB hammer grinder is powered by a 96 horse-power natural gas burning motor.

The plant has a total of 17 grain bins and 1 ground feed bin. Any one of these 17 bins can be reached with grain from the legs in the main house. The feed mill is fed by a steel pipe leading from the distributor of the

main house and to another complete turn head system in the feed house.

The storage capacity of the main house is 33,000 bus and of the feed house 12,000 bus. The feed house bins are so arranged that grain from any one of three bins or all three can be into the grinder. Two other bins are arranged to feed into the roller mill.

The storage room is 30 by 100 feet in which doors are so placed two cars can be loaded and one car can be spotted at the open cement dock. The warehouse has a cement floor and side walls lined to keep sacks away from the outside walls. The ceiling is covered with half-inch celotex which makes nice working conditions and prevents condensation from sudden changes of temperature damaging sacked feed.

The office and scale room are located in one corner of the store room right next to the feed grinding room. The office has plate glass windows which allow the manager to sit at his desk and see everything that is going on. Two cars can be spotted at the feed shed, one at the grinding room, one at the main elevator and one at the open dock. In other words operators can work in and out of five cars at one time.

## Wheat Crop Threatened

Minneapolis, Minn., May 9.—Hope for a record production of winter wheat has been dimmed by lack of moisture in parts of the Southwest. In the drier spots of western Kansas, Oklahoma and the Texas panhandle some wheat has been plowed up, and rain is needed immediately to produce normal yields on summer fallow. Hessian fly and chinch bugs in Kansas and green bugs in parts of Oklahoma and Texas have caused some local damage, but generally moisture will be the limiting factor. Fortunately the crop is very early, and outside of the dry area, a good crop is still expected. Seeding of spring wheat was completed under ideal conditions this year. The extended fair weather during April gave the farmers every opportunity to seed a large acreage, and it is to be hoped that they were given sufficient incentive to plant every acre possible to this much needed grain. Condition at this early stage is generally good, and recent rains in the southern and eastern sections of the spring wheat belt were very welcome. In other parts, particularly western North Dakota and eastern Montana, dry soil conditions are causing uneven stands in the late sowings, and more moisture will be needed soon.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, Editor.



Inspecting Operation of Bag Sewer in Diedrichsen's Elevator at Bancroft, Neb.



Geo. P. Diedrichsen Has a Clear View of His Warehouse as well as Office  
See Outside Front Cover

## Illinois Dealers Favor Established Trade Channels

(Continued from page 338)

Receipts	
Balance on hand May 1, 1945	\$ 720.64
Membership Dues	\$3745.00
Directory Advertising	1632.50
Total	\$6098.14

Disbursements	
Postage	\$ 281.17
Rent	112.00
Telephone, Telegraph and Express	124.28
Office's Expense	30.83
Office Supplies	175.33
1946 Directory	784.17
Dues to National Association	100.00
Dues to Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.	15.00
Social Security Tax	33.00
Stenographer	900.50
Secretary's Expense	382.61
Secretary's Salary	2405.60
	\$5345.89

Balance on hand May 1, 1946 \$ 752.25

THOS A. VERRY, of Armington, Ill., presented his treasurer's report.

GRADON SWANSON of the St. Louis office of the Grain & Feed Dealers National

Ass'n, told of the work of that organization, substituting for Ray B. Bowden, vice pres. of the National Ass'n.

## Facts and Figures on the Feed and Agricultural Situation

DR. L. J. NORTON, professor of agricultural economics of the University of Illinois, Urbana, spoke on "What's Ahead," pointing out blunders in price control, as follows:

Celling prices are not high enough to get the crops distributed to all who want to buy existing stocks of grain. Developments in the corn trade since early in 1945 are clear evidence of this. The fantastic price to which rye has been bid in the futures market and the price at which corn sells in the Buenos Aires market indicates that grains are underpriced in this country. The recent action of the government in bidding 30 cents a bushel over the ceiling prices for corn and wheat is dramatic evidence that ceiling prices are too low.

Nothing the government has done has discredited it as much with farmers as did this action. It was about as competent an exhibition of price control as a drunken driver would make in trying to make a right angle turn with his car traveling 70 miles an hour. Possibly it means the end of effective price control on grains for the farmer says "If the government goes into the black market, why shouldn't I?" It may put several of our production programs in the ditch as effectively as the drunken driver would have put his car.

During World War I we put major emphasis on wheat, hogs and beef. The dairy and poultry industries were then not given the attention they received in the late war. In 1918 farm prices of food grains averaged 232 per cent of 1909-1914 and marketings of wheat were 138 per cent of what they had been in 1909-1913. Prices of feed grains and hay in 1918 were 207 per cent of 1909-1914 and prices of all livestock products were 194 per cent. Production of all livestock products in 1918 were 113 per cent of production in 1909-1913. Thus grain prices went up more than prices of animal products and marketings of wheat were increased more than marketings of livestock products during World War I.

In the five years before the war, 1935-1939, grain prices were low in relation to prices of livestock products when compared with prices in the base parity period. In 1935-1939 prices of feed grain and hay averaged 95 per cent of 1909-1914 and prices of all livestock products averaged 117 per cent. You will recall that in this period stocks of grain accumulated. So the more favorable price of livestock products did not use up the grain that we produced. This is important, for, when we go back to support prices rather than wartime or famine prices, our "cockeyed" parity relationships will again cause trouble in getting our grain supplies used up.

Using 1935-1939 as 100, prices of feed grains and hay averaged 169 per cent in 1945 and prices of all livestock products averaged 173 per cent. Using 1909-1914 prices as 100, prices of feed grains and hay averaged 161 per cent in 1945 while prices of animal products averaged 207 per cent. In addition supplementary payments were made to dairy farmers during 1945 and also to cattle and lamb feeders in the last half of 1945. Thus, in general we have reversed our policy of the last war when prices of grains were allowed to advance more than prices of livestock and livestock products.

Everyone knows that a bushel of wheat will sustain more life if consumed as flour than if used to produce meat, milk, or eggs. So we must switch the train from the wartime livestock track to the grain marketing track. The switch is the price ratio between grain and livestock. Why did we hesitate to pull the switch? I think there were three reasons: (1) The rigid hold-the-line policy of OPA which makes holding a line more important than genuine intelligent price control; (2) the figures on the 1945 corn crop showed a big crop but did not allow for its reduced feeding value caused by the early freeze; (3) the shift would be and will be very popular in many quarters.

ALL THE MUMBO-JUMBO of adjusting to parity prices should be disregarded as price relationships of 1909-1914 obviously have no bearing on the problem of distributing scarce supplies in 1946-1947. No man on earth can now tell where these ceilings should be set but some one will have to do it for new crop wheat within the next 30 days.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, Ia., in his address on the "Country Elevator Situation," pointed out the confusion erected by frequent changes in government regulations.

He said the 20 members of the Country Elevator Committee of the National Ass'n have been very active thru exchange of letters regarding the Wage and Hour Law, the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement and O.P.A. regulations.

"Our committee supported a bill to limit the time in which a suit for back pay could be brought and exempt from penalties those employers who had operated in good faith under the exemption of the Administrator since held invalid by the court."

As a result of the vigorous campaign by the committee the bills increasing the minimum pay to 65 cents and 75 cents an hour are pigeon-holed in committee.

"It is hoped that the day of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement will soon end."

It is Mr. Wilder's hope and belief that we are tending slowly but surely away from the abyss of regimentation.

He believed that lacking the patriotic backing of a war-time people the Office of Price Administration is fighting for its life.

He pointed out that it is entirely possible for a law to be wrong and for the people opposing it to be right. Even the best lawyers, he said, cannot keep up with laws, so-called, that have been coming out of Washington with increasing volume.

"A tremendous amount of the credit for the fine service the Grain Dealers National Ass'n is due to our Executive Vice President Roy Bowden, who is tireless in his efforts and has earned the confidence of legislators and Government employees."

He believed eventually the small business men of America will write the solution of our nation's problems.

Committees then were appointed by Pres. Walker.

NOMINATIONS: C. H. Stout, M. D. Hyde and L. B. Walton.

RESOLUTIONS: L. W. Railsback, W. A. Webb, N. R. Peine, Leslie Markwalder and C. T. Rees.

A spirited discussion followed on the action taken by the Government in switching the corn buying to go around the terminal market men, and the conference of the grain men with Geo. Bradley and McArthur of the C.C.C. Mr. Dewey gave a good account of the proceedings, where facts were disposed of by the bureaucrats as "matter of opinion." Bradley said the trade would have to guarantee weights and grades given the farmer, which, of course, Mr. Dewey said the grain trade could not do.

MR. WEBB: If corn goes out of condition in the elevator on account of electric power being cut off, what then?

When it was suggested to Mr. Bradley that the elevators might refuse to handle corn on such unfair terms he jokingly said that "We would tax the taxpayers to build our own facilities."

A. C. KOCH: If grain men agree to handle corn for 2½ cents and assume all responsibility they have less sense than I thought.

MR. DEWEY: You country elevator men will have a lot of reports to make out on corn received and again when shipped.

## THE BANQUET

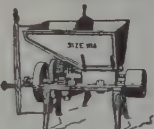
Taking advantage of the large attendance at the evening dinner, L. W. Railsback of the resolutions committee read a resolution which was unanimously approved registering a vigorous protest against the revised order of May 1 changing the method of handling corn bought for the C.C.C. on the bonus plan that eliminated the commission man.

Sec'y Culbertson was praised by N. R. Peine for his devotion to the Ass'n during his long service as secretary since 1918; and on behalf of the Ass'n was presented with a beautiful wrist watch. Mr. Culbertson in a few words feelingly accepted this token of their regard.

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GUEST SPEAKER at the banquet was Hon. Samuel D. Jackson, governor of the Associated Commodity Exchanges. He declared that, the war being over, the distributors had a right to demand that crippling restrictions be removed to the end that commodities may flow freely from farmer to consumer thru fair, open and honest facilities.

He pointed out that the absence of insurance resulting from the abolition of futures trading would require the processor and distributor to secure larger margins for profits to cover the added risk because of the lack of hedging facilities.

"Markets that generate competitive buying power at a central point from every source known to those skilled in the profession of national and international distribution; that make it possible for the producer to sell his commodity any day he chooses; that make it possible for processors or consumers to acquire their immediate, or anticipated, need of supplies any time they choose; that forecast and record values months in advance so that producer may make disposition of his production, price-wise, even before the commodity is harvested; that enable the processors and consumers to protect themselves, price-wise, in acquiring supplies for future needs; that provide insurance which protects producers, consumers, processors and distributors to the end that risks involved in all these activities are effectively minimized, thus making it possible to lower the cost of distribution of goods not favored with such insurance protection, I am sure are entitled to be healthy and free from unnecessary restriction and, therefore, entitled to the sympathetic attention of any one who could protect them from impairment or extinction.

"We need your help to spread the gospel so that age-old doubts, fears and misunderstandings in relation to the markets may be dispelled among farmers particularly, who no less than consumers are the chief beneficiaries of their health and freedom."

## Saturday Morning Session

PRES. WALKER: If we were to discuss all the things that bother us we would not get out of here today.

MR. STOUT of Gilman was called to the microphone to tell what the traffic committee has done about the car situation. "We have a joint committee of the two Ass'ns, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Illinois Ass'n. We had meetings with the railroads and went to the processors. In February we enlisted the aid of the Interstate Commerce Commission to relieve the car situation. Representatives of the three state commissions went to Washington and we got more cars. The latest order was cancelled and we are now on our own.

"The car shortage will be very bad in June and July.

"We will load 575,000 cars of grain in April, May and June. Do not take in too much of this corn in the expectation of sufficient box cars. We do know from the A.A.R. that we will not have a liberal number of cars to move this 30-cent corn and wheat."

MR. WALKER: We are now in the germination season and nature provides that the corn will give off that moisture. No. 2 corn in lots as small as 200 bus. will get hot.

The Government has the intention of including No. 4 in its purchases.

The Government is allowing us only the same 5 cents per bushel on soybeans that we were allowed when beans were very much cheaper.

We have tried to do what the O.P.A. wanted us to do.

MR. STOUT: What shrink are we allowed on this 30-cent corn?

W. E. CULBERTSON: The same 1/8 of one per cent will be allowed if you ask for it. This is the same as the railroads allow for natural shrinkage. You have to have a strong claim against the railroads to get it.

MR. WALKER: As Mr. Jackson said last night, no one can set the price at which corn

must sell for a great length of time. I heard this morning that the amount purchased might run to 150,000,000 bus.

MR. DE FOREST of Galesburg: Everybody knows that the 2 1/2 cents is not enough; but you will have a competitor across the street who will do it for 1 1/2 cents to get the corn away from you. At Galesburg before the war we had a meeting where we agreed that 5 cents a bushel was a fair margin for handling soybeans. You cannot make any money at 2 1/2 cents, I have found after 32 years in the grain business.

MR. CULBERTSON: During the years I have been trying to get more money for the dealer, I can remember when they handled corn for 1 cent and 1/2 cent a bushel. It is unreasonable to ask the Government to allow twice as much as the dealers will handle for themselves. It is our fault that we do not get these margins. You have got to know your competitor and have friendly relations with him. It is just a matter of contact with one another. Local meetings held quite often are the best insurance of fair margins.

The University of Illinois is planning an elevator managers' course under the GI education bill. It will require some practical experience.

The auditing committee reported the accounts correct.

## Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

### Protest Change in Handling Corn

WHEREAS, the country elevators originally received instructions outlining methods of handling bonus corn thru commission firms; and

WHEREAS, on May 1 revised instructions were received directing all bonus corn thru Commodity Credit Corporation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this convention register a vigorous protest on the change. We earnestly believe that under the new instructions the movement of corn will be seriously delayed and the amount materially lessened because the country elevator must depend upon the regularly established trade channels for the service, experience and knowledge necessary to expedite this movement, and we know of no other source that can give us this help. This is particularly true in view of the quality of the 1945 corn crop. We therefore urgently request that the original method be restored.

### Equalize Tax Burden

WHEREAS, Federal taxation is a steadily mounting expense factor in business; and

WHEREAS, we are of the opinion that certain classes of business are favored in the application of these taxes, be it

RESOLVED, that every effort be made to equalize the tax burden.

### Avoid Congestion of Bonus Corn

WHEREAS, producers have become alarmed over the short period allotted for the delivery of bonus corn to the extent that corn is beginning to be delivered to the country elevators in volume too great to be handled safely in a period of greatest natural threat to its safekeeping; and

WHEREAS, the problem of prompt movement out of the elevator is intensified by the possibility of a car shortage and by power shortage, and by a threatened rail strike, therefore

WE URGENTLY request that the country shipper be authorized to contract each lot of corn offered, so to regulate deliveries within the next thirty days that a dangerous accumulation of corn may be minimized and the corn not get out of condition through causes beyond the shipper's control.

Resolutions also were adopted thanking the secretary and the officers for their work, the speakers who appeared on the program, and those who had contributed toward making the convention a success.

MR. WALKER: We have sold our elevators and are out of the grain business. I want to thank the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n for the many things I have enjoyed at their hands. I have been a director for 20 years. We have had a good time. I wish my wife were here. She knew more about the grain business than I did when I started.

OFFICERS, elected unanimously, are: Pres., H. E. Morgan, Clifton, Ill.; vice-pres., L. J. Colehower, Wenona; 2d vice-pres., E. E. Hamman, LeRoy; treas., Thos. A. Verry, Arming-ton.

Directors for two years: John Bridson, Thawville; A. C. Koch, Breese; N. R. Peine, Minier; L. B. Walton, Mayview. For one year: H. C. Gring, Farmer City; Chas. T. Rees, Bradford; N. L. Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski; Leslie Markwalder, Cissna Park, and W. A. Webb, LeRoy. Adjourned sine die.

## Peoria Convention Notes

From Indiana: Paul Pratt, Walkerton.

From Clinton, Ill.: John W. Van Ness.

Pennsylvania sent E. B. Copeland of the Harper Feed Mills, Washington.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture was represented by H. P. English, Chicago.

C. W. Ludwig of Cincinnati, O., represented the Co-operative Mills, Inc.

Decatur had A. F. Black, R. G. Bowers, J. R. Clark, John L. O'Hearn and E. E. Rice.

From Minneapolis came Edmund Pillsbury, the miller, and F. M. Ferguson and Ervin E.



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Kelm of Cargill, Inc.

Indianapolis receivers had Lew Hill of the Lew Hill Grain Co., and Ed. K. Shepperd of the Cleveland Grain Co.

The leading exhibit was by Seedburo Equipment Co., with a large line of grading and testing materials in charge of M. J. Mains of Paxton and Chas. Clark of West Chicago.

The supply trade was represented by G. D. Heffron of the Union Iron Works, W. H. Hust of the Jay Bee Co., and George Saathoff.

From Champaign: Verne W. Burtis, P. M. Faucett, M. C. Kabel of the Urbana Laboratories, Howard A. and Kenneth W. Stotler, Virgil A. Wiese of Lowell Hoyt & Co., and H. M. York, M. B. Hyde, C. R. Phillips.

NODOGEN, the inoculant to make legumes grow, was the feature of the exhibit by the Albert Dickinson Co.

BLOOMINGTON was represented by Paul Anderson, A. M. Convis of Funk Bros. Seed Co., John Cundiff, R. Hasenwinkle, W. B. Wallace and Jack T. Woodard, C. P. Hannie, D. J. Hermann, H. Heiser, H. J. Moore, J. L. Myers, S. E. Nafziger.

IOWA was represented by R. C. Booth, Stephen W. and Tudor Wilder of Cedar Rapids, H. A. Evans of Davenport, representing the Continental Grain Co., and Glen S. Watkins of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Clinton.

INSURANCE was represented by Jack McCann of the Grain Dealers National Fire Ins. Co., Decatur; V. L. Parmentier and A. R. Schroeder of the Millers National Fire Ins. Co., Chicago, and J. D. Stevens of the Grain Dealers National, Mendota, Ill.

GRAIN ASSOCIATIONS were represented by Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Bloomington; Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind., and Graddon Swanson of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.

SOYBEAN millers included N. P. Noble of Swift & Co., Champaign; H. J. Kapp and K. J. Maltas of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur; Jim Pentis of the Glidden Co., Chicago; John H. Caldwell, Jr., and Wm. E. Ohlemayer of Hoosier Soybean Mills, Marion, Ind.; Tom Allwein, Don Baughman and Bob Ogles of Central Soya Co., Gibson City, Ill.; Robert Jude, L. J. Rickey, Jack Clark of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Decatur, Ill.

ST. LOUIS was well represented by W. J. Krings, sec'y of the Merchants Exchange; E. L. Papin of Ed F. Mangelsdorf & Bro.; Ross H. Lewis of the Checkerboard Elevator

Co.; J. P. Brown of the Ralston Purina Co.; H. L. Boudreau of the Service Grain Co.; Roy A. Behrmann and H. H. Savage of the Continental Grain Co.; H. R. Diercks of Cargill, Inc.; Ray Gutting, Frank J. Sommers and Ross A. Woolsey, Jr.

LADIES in attendance included Mrs. A. F. Black, Decatur; Mrs. Robt. G. Bowers, Decatur; Mrs. John J. Cundiff, Bloomington; Gladys Ewing, Hull; Mrs. Leslie Markwalder, Cissna Park; Mrs. Herbert J. Moore, Bloomington; Mrs. Leo T. Myers, Bloomington; Miss Hilda Padgett, Bloomington; Mrs. C. J. Roseman, Randolph; Mrs. Marvin Swing, Hoopeson; and Miss Marguerite J. Zehnpenig, Bloomington.

CHICAGO had the largest out of town representation, with Geo. E. Booth, Edward Nieft and Wm. Tucker (La Salle) of Lamson Bros. & Co.; A. W. Lipsey of the Norris Grain Co.; J. O. McClintock of the Continental Grain Co.; Carl E. Bostrom of Lowell Hoyt & Co.; Gardiner B. Van Ness of Uhlmann Grain Co.; E. C. Brunke of the Quaker Oats Co.; C. W. Altorfer; Jas. C. Bruner; Harold Bruniga; John E. and Robert Brennan; S. J. Cavitt; J. L. Dickinson; Steve Hercek; Jas. P. Ryan; C. D. Olsen; Gus Klein; Austin D. Sturtevant; J. H. Summers; R. O. Westley of Cargill, Inc.

FROM SPRINGFIELD: Carl L. Schafer and Chas. W. Teitsworth of the Pillsbury Mills, E. C. McCann, S. R. McClintock.

Illinois Shippers in Attendance: Abenbrink, L. C. Edwardsville; Allen, R. B. Allerton; Allison, L. Elkhardt; Allison, P. E. Greenview; Allison, W. F. Mason City; Atherton, R. A. Walnut; Banta, L. L. Lowpoint; Bader, E. B. Vermont; Barrett, Isaac B. Streator; Beach, F. A. Jerseyville; Beach, M. M. Jerseyville; Blessman, H. Gridley; Boles, W. H. Gridley; Brittain, Clyde, Saybrook;

Carter, C. L. Kankakee; Cherry, R. Winchester; Chrisman, A. B. Meredosia; Clark, T. Monticello; Cleary, J. Rutland; Colehower, L. J. Wenona; Cook, H. C. Roberts; Cope, H. F. Potomac; Cox, L. Princeville; Cordum, C. H. Gillespie; Cox, H. J. Cerro Gordo; Current, W. E. Sidell; Davenport, W. H. Jacksonville; Delaney, R. Wapella; Decker, E. E. Hume; DeForest, D. D. Galesburg; Dewey, H. Camp Grove; Dewey, J. Camp Grove; Dewey, R. V. Henry; Dollahan, V. G. Sullivan; Drendel, F. Paxton;

Eikiss, G. A. Dalton City; Erdmann, R. W. Williams; Evans, C. E. Danville; Ewing, D. H. Paw Paw; Fasdyck, J. L. Hull; Fisherkeller, H. A. Lincoln; Freehill, H. J. Melvin; Freehill, L. A. Melvin; Fullerton, C. A. Tuscola; Gibbons, F. Dregly; Gibbons, J. E. Dwight; Gray, A. B. Hull; Hack, R. J. Cullom; Hamman, E. E. LeRoy; Harris, B. Bradford; Hendrick, E. F. Princeville; Henricks, H. A. Champaign; Hendricks, F. M. Lincoln; Herbst, W. M. Franklin Grove;

Herron, E. S. Gilman; Hill, G. B. Mansfield; Hogan, R. J. Seneca; Holcomb, H. G. Camargo; Holcomb, R. M. Murdock; Hollis, L. Heyworth; Hunt, R. Putnam; Jarvis, E. L. Kankakee; Johnson, J. W. Litterberry; Jones, H. B. Armstrong;

Klesath, F. C. Dana; Koch, A. C. Breese; Kommick, W. A. Emden; Kraft, R. C. Mendota; Leetch, R. W. Forrest; Larsen, A. M. Princeton; Lemmons, E. G. Pleasant Hill; Litviller, W. A. Milledgeville; Lyon, R. Altona; McCaffree, J. R. Kankakee; McCarthy, L. B. Minonk; McCord, R. Farmer City; McHenry, R. C. Proctor; McKee, W. Gridley; McNeely, S. W. Gibson City; Markwalder, L. Cissna Park; Marshall, G. D. Stronghurst; Marti, E. Herscher; Martin, J. R. Waynesville; Minch, J. J. Roberts; Moore, G. Cambridge; Morgan, H. E. Clifton; Mosiman, W. J. Mackinaw; Mullen, R. E. Farmer City;

Neal, E. Toledo; Nelson, W. G. Macomb; Parry, C. W. Chenoa; Park, J. G. Princeton; Parker, J. G. Mahomet; Payne, W. Streator; Peine, R. Minier; Peine, G. S. Lexington; Peine, N. R. Minier; Potter, C. J. LaRose; Railsback, L. W. Weldon; Railsback, R. W. Weldon; Redshaw, I. G. Dana; Real, D. P. Bradford; Reed, C. T. Bradford; Reeside, J. C. Benson; Reuter, F. W. Hillsdale; Rieke, E. Redick; Roseman, C. J. Randolph; Roth, C. LaRose; Rowe, H. Kenney;

Schlesinger, M. J. Mendota; Schneider, R. M. Metamora; Shaw, M. W. Astoria; Sheaff, R. P. Holcomb; Springer, S. R. Stanford; Steffens, H. G. McLean; Stewart, L. F. Holder; Stout, C. H. Gilman; Stout, F. W. Ashkum; Strawn, H. Jacksonville; Stremlau, T. Mendota; Stremlau, G. O. Kings; Stubblefield, B. H. McLean; Stubblefield, J. McLean; Sturdy, C. Jacksonville; Sutter, Carl H. Plerson Sta.; Swing, M. Hoopeson; Talbott, R. Manito; Ternus, C. F. Bradford; Torri, A. Gadsdenville; Torri, Q. J. Compton; Treasur, C. Gadsdenville;

Velde, H. L. Bradford; Verry, T. A. and T. R. Armstrong; Wakefield, M. Williams; Waldschmidt, J. Metamora; Walker, L. M. Gilman; Wallace, J. F. Forrest; Walsh, R. E. Parnell; Walton, L. B. Mayview; Watkins, J. F. San Jose; Webb, W. A. LeRoy; Weldner, J. H. Dalton City; Wesley, S. Sidney; Whalen, R. Waverly; Wheeler, R. M. Onarga; Witholdm, M. Ashkum; Wilson, E. E. Piper City.

## Feed Enforcement in California

V. O. Wolcott, chief of the California Bureau of Field Crops, told the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at the annual meeting that "When feed shortage first became evident, our enforcement policy was very definitely established at a meeting held here in the State Building in Los Angeles in July of 1943. This policy has not changed.

Our position was then and still is: 1) The protein content of feed must conform to a minimum protein guaranty. 2) Other analysis guaranties must be reasonably close to the actual content. 3) Necessary substitution of materials of equal feeding value will not be considered serious. 4) The use of materials of little or no feed value must be definitely stated on the label showing the percentage used.

## Farmers Feeding Flour to Hogs

By E. W. F.

West Plains, Mo.—N. E. Nelson, area OPA director, said May 2 he had forwarded to his superiors reports that Howell county farmers were forced to feed flour to their hogs because of tie-in sales.

His action was the result of an investigation by the West Plains Quill, daily newspaper, which reported that some farmers had acquired up to 250 pounds of flour because they were unable to buy processed hog feed without purchasing a certain amount of flour, and to dispose of it had no choice but to feed it.

The retailers reported they had to buy 400 pounds of flour every time they bought 1000 pounds of shorts, bran or other processed feeds. In turn, wholesalers are required by the millers to buy 200 pounds of flour for every 100 pounds of feed they buy. They, however, The Quill said, denied they were passing that requirement on to the retailers.

In normal times about six times as much feed as flour is shipped in here. Dealers had no comment on the OPA action.

Jack Farewell who operates a wholesale and retail feed store here, announced he was suspending business until conditions return to normal.



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GOODRICH BROS. CO. ELEVATOR  
WINCHESTER, IND.

## Texas Dealers Oppose Continuation of O.P.A.

(Continued from page 340)

### Ask O.P.A. Be Discontinued

Whereas we consider that the office of O.P.A. was enacted as an emergency program for World War 2, and

Whereas, the shooting war is over and thus we consider the emergency which called O.P.A. into existence is now over, therefore be it

Resolved, that this Ass'n earnestly request of Congress that O.P.A. not be renewed at the end of the present congressional term limit and that said O.P.A. be forever discontinued at the end of said congressional term limit, June 30, 1946.

Other resolutions expressed thanks to the officers serving for the past two years for their excellent work, and to the hosts at Galveston for a most successful and enjoyable convention.

### Election of Officers

W. R. Archer, Houston, chairman of the nominations committee, presented the following officers who were unanimously elected: President, H. G. Stinnett, Jr., Plainview; 1st V. P., W. R. Archer, Houston; 2nd V. P., G. H. Rogers, Dallas; Secy-Treas., G. E. Blewett, Fort Worth.

### The Banquet

Following a reception and cocktail hour more than 300 delegates and their ladies enjoyed a sumptuous banquet of stuffed flounder with all the trimmings in the dining room of Hotel Galvez. Good music was provided in the ballroom and dancing lasted far into the night.

### In Attendance

Texas dealers in attendance included: Ray C. Ayers, Slaton; George E. Brett, Cameron; T. N. Burrus, Roy Burrus, Silverton; B. L. Boydston, Baird; Howard Bland, Taylor; Dan E. Boothe, Dimmitt; C. E. Beeson, Schulenburg; Tony Bartos, Waco; W. H. Blanton, Carrollton; W. P. Bailey, Merkel; H. C. Brown, Crowell; Ernest Barkley, Jr., Bishop; F. D. Collins, Brownwood; Madison Clement, Waco; Tom Connally, Clarendon; J. B. Cunningham, Taft; C. W. Cassidy, Richardson; Wiley Culpepper, Beaumont; Truman Chumley, Wichita Falls; H. R. Crouch, McGregor; G. C. Clark, Corpus Christi; A. M. Cain, W. C. Cain, Mercedes; R. L. Cole, Krum;

H. W. Dobbyn, Abilene; O. D. Dinwiddle, Hart; George Dalton, Princeton; J. Elbert Duncan, Crosbyton; H. E. Duckworth, Corpus Christi; Young Davitte, San Angelo; Henry Eidson, Slaton; Cecil Eager, Stamford; Richard Earle, Waco; I. J. Fields, Aolene; O. L. Fletcher, Temple; Peter Fox, Sweetwater; Joe Fagg, McGregor; C. C. Gossett, Taylor; Grady Goodpasture, Brownfield; M. Gilbreath, Weimar; C. L. Green, Winter; H. C. Gore, Brownfield; M. L. Gilbreth, Frederick; Frank Grimsell, Harlingen; Milton Gabriel, Gregory; C. G. Green, Winter;

J. Bruce Hancock, El Campo; Roy Henry, Hearne; O. H. Heard, Petersburg; J. K. Holdar, Waco; Courtney Hunt, Haskell; C. A. Hayes, Whitney; Otto Hackfeld, Lorraine; C. W. Harris, San Antonio; P. A. Holmes, White Deer; Freeman Jones, Denison; J. R. Jones, Sherman; O. P. Jeter, Abilene; D. W. King, San Antonio; L. L. Leatherman, Plainview; John Lawrence, Robstown; C. L. Ludwig, Groom; H. B. Lindlev, Tulla; A. Liebscher, New Braunfels; J. C. Locke, Wharton; T. W. Lyons, Goose Creek;

C. E. McGuffin, San Angelo; R. L. McClellan, Sherman; C. M. McWhorter, Paris; J. E. McAvoy, Etter; J. W. McVay, San Antonio; L. H. McBride, Hamlin; Jim Moodge, Lamesa; P. B. Mahaffey, Taft; A. L. Miles, Brownwood; Albert Majar, Dimmitt; R. A. Maricle, Taft; B. O. Mueller, Roscoe; D. C. Middleton, Melvin; Reece Meader, Austin; John Martin, Texas City; F. B. Moore, Hamlin; L. D. Morrisett, Edinburg; W. N. Martin, Vernon; Tom Melchor, El Campo; L. V. Nelson, M. E. Nelson, Claude; J. R. Newman, Farmersville; Tom R. Norris, Honey Grove.

FROM FORT WORTH came Paul Allison, R. T. Baker, Roy Barker, Frank Bailey, R. T. Cofer, Gus Cranz, C. M. Carter, Ben Ferguson, H. H. Hagler, K. Henderson, H. G. Isbell, Jim McDonald, Ray Murrell, Cecil Mallow, Steve Malone, L. E. Meekins, John Murphy, L. A. Pharr, George M. Roach, H. D. Rauch, P. A. Rosprim, Sam Strader, K. K. Smith, B. E. Schmitt, Julian Scott, Oscar Tillery, W. H. Temple, Bob Wolf, Mensing West, C. F. Wenzel, W. D. Waltman.

HOUSTON was represented by Bill Allen, W. R. Archer, J. S. Bleker, E. J. Block, N. A. Crawford, B. H. Carter, L. P. Claussen, W. L. Fellrath, Harry Frey, D. M. Hymans, Roy T. James, H. J. Krahn, J. O. Killgore, S. E. Muir,

Felix Mayer, E. C. Pierce, E. B. Reiner, M. C. Schwartz, L. W. Shannon, Frank H. Snell, D. C. Turner.

AMARILLO sent M. E. Allen, W. W. Bridges, Glenn Berry, Joe Coffee, Horace Smith.

FROM OKLAHOMA came Clyde Caudill, Altus and Bill Deegan, Price Fenquay, Carl Newberry, Homer Thomas, Enid.

KANSAS sent O. E. Bedell, Wichita; H. P. Lorenz, Hutchinson; Tom Moe, Salina.

REPRESENTATIVES from other markets were W. G. Catron, St. Joseph; A. P. Deglor, New Orleans; Bob Hufford, San Francisco; E. L. McKee, St. Louis; Jules Lapaix, New York, and H. B. Waller, Omaha; and R. J. Anderson, Max Bates, B. H. Brown, Jack Dean, Wayne A. Foade, Loren W. Johnson, Fred L. Klecan, W. B. Lathrop, Jack Martin, C. O. Pollock, F. J. Russell, John Ronan, Kansas City.

W. B. Orr, Bryan; C. B. Owens, Plano; H. D. Ohlenbusch, Sweetwater; R. W. Pool, Tyler; Ralph Peacock, Jacksonville; V. G. Petta, Crosbyton; N. K. Parrish, Brownwood; F. C. Paston, Gatesville; A. N. Robertson, Hillsboro; Duke Restchler, Cameron; R. C. Rickts, Stamford; G. over Renfro, Pearsall; Raymond Robbins, Athens; J. W. Rust, Lubbock; P. E. Ruhmann, Vaco; David Rodgers, Wichita Falls; Jack Rae, Marshall; O. W. Richardson, Lamesa; R. S.

Ray, Gatesville; W. L. Staton, Terrell; W. H. Sport, Greenville; Wm. Shell, Rails; Rudolph Schroeder, Benham; G. P. Schaub, Gatesville; John T. Schulz, Three Rivers; M. L. Steger, Austin; H. G. Stinnett, Plainview; H. V. Stanton, Lubbock; Hugh Stenson, Texas City; H. H. Snow, Denton; A. C. Steger, San Antonio;

Clarence Thorpe, Petersburg; C. M. Taylor, San Antonio; C. W. Tune, Terrell; W. A. Teter, Hereford; Walter A. Theis, Bishop; S. Turner, Gregory; C. G. Tatum, Lubbock; D. E. Upton, Weatherford; C. L. Wright, Paducah; Steel Wright, Nacogdaches; D. T. Wadley, Woodson Wadley, Kerrick; D. W. Wiley, Wichita Falls; C. M. Worley, Portales; Sid Wieser, Hamilton; Clay Webb, West; C. R. Wilson, Coleman; E. E. Wendland, Temple; J. H. Williams, Lubbock.

DALLAS sent Wiley Akins, J. C. Crouch, A. J. Gleason, W. A. Howard, C. E. Lee, W. J. Mulcahy, Jr., Grady Parkerson, G. H. Rogers, E. B. Royce, R. C. Strader, J. D. Smith, Frank White, C. F. Willits.

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## FORDS HAMMERMILLS

use less than **HALF** as much power  
as other well-known  
hammERMILLS tested



40 to 150  
H. P. Cap.

All-Steel,  
Welded

Power Expense is a big item in commercial feed grinding. It totals many hundreds of dollars during the lifetime of a hammermill. That's why it pays to investigate whether the new hammermill you choose is a power saver or a power waster. And here's a fact worth remembering:

In a recent series of tests conducted by an electric power company in Wisconsin, FORDS Hammermills used less than *half* as much electric current per cwt. of grinding as other well-known hammermills tested.



FORDS PORTABLE HAMMERMILL

Of course, this means faster grinding with a FORDS, too, and longer life for the hammermill. Many users report their FORDS actually pays for itself with the power it saves! So why not let us show you how a FORDS can increase your grinding profits? Write...

**MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 1403 12th St., Streator, Ill.**

## Texas Feed Mfrs. Meet at Galveston

By E. W. F.

Galveston, Texas.—Wiley Akins of Dallas was elected president of the Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Clarence Taylor of Fort Worth was elected vice president and L. F. Van Stone of Houston was elected secretary-treasurer, at its one-day convention here May 3.

Van Stone and Harvey W. Dobbyn of Abilene were named to the board of directors.

Speakers at the convention soundly criticized the OPA and other agencies of government control, passing a resolution to support a plan to abolish the price control agency at the end of the legislative year.



Wiley Akins, Dallas, Tex.

In his annual report, retiring president R. F. Wendland, Temple, who served on the national industry advisory committee to the OPA, came out strongly against the OPA's continuance in its present form.

"Our association and our industry tried to cooperate beyond the average with what were called wartime emergencies. We feel now that the war is over and the emergency which called OPA into being has ceased," he declared. "Industry should receive its rights to return to free enterprise; not to raise unreasonably but to stimulate production by competitive methods."

Dr. George C. Hester, professor of history at Southwestern University and director of research for the Texas Council of Retail Associations, said that the big job for Americans today is to approach as near as possible the antebellum status quo. He said the OPA was fighting the profit motive in business, the founding-stone of American democracy, and called for early abolition of the agency as it now stands.

Ron Kennedy, Sec'y Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo., discussed co-operation between feed manufacturers and dealers, while Ralph M. Field, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, urged better controls of grains and their use by the government, and Arcus Tressider, distillery representative, Louisville, Ky., spoke on by-products of distilled grain.

THE WHEAT FARMING CO., organized in 1927 and that once held 64,453 acres, went into bankruptcy in the 30's, and now has paid a final receivers' dividend making a total return of 66.25 per cent on the \$300,000 of preferred stock sold to investors who did not know that farming is a way of life.

## Do Feed Control Laws Serve Their Purpose?

(Continued from page 337)

Russell of New Jersey, indicating that poultry do not require much fat in the ration, we have some state feed control officials setting up 4 per cent minimum fat standards for poultry feeds. Before the war, workers at Cornell, set up an arbitrary standard of 4 per cent fat in dairy feeds. At that time they did not know the practical optimum level for fat, and I question whether we know it yet. The most important factor is, economics. If fat is worth more for other purposes than for feeding to cows, the cows will have to depend upon starch for energy. At the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station, in a two year test on a large herd of cows, Krauss and Monroe found that cows under practical conditions performed just as well on a grain ration containing 2.7 per cent fat, as those receiving 4.9 per cent.

As to fiber, the declaration tells nothing about the kind of fiber or its lignin content. Right here we might mention the three year tests of Paul Gerlaugh and his associates at Ohio. They have proved conclusively that ground corn-cobs as they fed them, have more than 60 per cent the value of ground shelled corn for fattening cattle. In spite of this proof, I could name you a number of states that would not permit the registration of such a ration. Are these decisions based on experimental data, or personal opinion?

Just one more point about feeding ruminants. I question whether we will ever really know how to feed ruminants, until we learn how to feed the bacteria in the rumen. Many of our digestion tables on feedstuffs were computed from experimental feeding of ruminants. When we know more about the bacteria in the rumen, we may find it necessary to change many of our ideas of T.D.N. and feed utilization.

Then let us consider the influence of vitamins and minerals upon feed utilization. I recall one experiment where 3 per cent condensed fish solubles was added to a basal ration for young pigs in dry lot. The controls gained 0.5 pound per day and the lot on fish solubles gained slightly over twice as much and required much less feed per pound of gain. There was no difference in T.D.N. between the two rations, but a lot in feed utilization. The crude protein, fat and fiber content were the same, so the tag under our present system would not indicate the difference in value that existed between these rations. There is plenty of evidence that a deficiency of riboflavin increases the amount of feed required per pound of gain in both poultry and swine.

Out here in California you can produce a lot of rabbits. Many raisers insist upon feeding large quantities of alfalfa hay and oats to rabbits. Tests on ruminants indicate oats have total digestible nutrients of about 72 per cent; whereas, Forbes and his associates at Pennsylvania, fed oats to rabbits and found a T.D.N. value of 46 per cent. Rabbits can utilize green alfalfa to good advantage but good quality alfalfa hay will hardly supply a maintenance ration. That's another thing you will never learn from the declaration on the tag as it is at present.

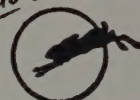
OPEN VERSUS CLOSED FORMULAS.—Twenty years ago, the late Dr. W. H. Strowd wrote "Commercial Feeds." In this

book he wrote a whole chapter on—"The Open Formula." In this he summed up the open formula so completely, that nothing we have



## Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

*Use more of it—it's healthful*



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Merchants Exchange  
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## For Processing SOYA BEANS

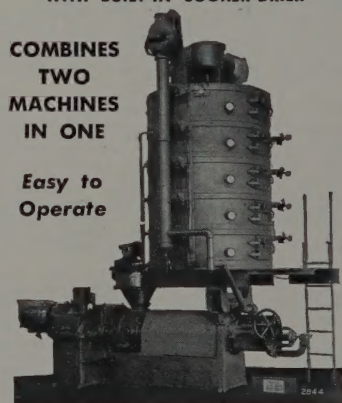
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TWO  
MACHINES  
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Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts  
ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

been able to find since illustrates the point so clearly.

"Because a formula is stated does not follow that it is known. We only have the manufacturer's word for it. There are some dishonest feed manufacturers as well as dishonest men in every walk of life. If all manufacturers were honest, we should need no feed laws; just as if all men were honest the law-abiding public would not have to maintain jails, penitentiaries, and criminal courts at enormous expense.

"Our courts and jails are for the purpose of protecting the law-abiding majority against the law-breaking minority, and the feed laws are in part for protecting the honest manufacturers against dishonest competition. If the open formula is to be the standard upon which a feed is bought, the manufacturer with an honest open formula therefore, puts a premium on dishonesty. Advocates of the open formula declare that it permits the purchaser to know just what is in the feed so they can compute the approximate value of it, and determine the total digestible nutrients."

We have learned a lot about the nutritional requirements of poultry and livestock, and the nutritive properties of feedstuffs, since this controversy between Dr. Stroud and the late Professor Savage some twenty odd years ago. And, it is about time to revise our thinking in line with what we know now.

As Dr. Stroud so aptly brought out "because the formula is stated does not follow that it is known." That is just as true now as it was twenty years ago. It is pretty well admitted that it is impossible for a chemist to make a quantitative analysis of the ingredients of a mixed feed with sufficient accuracy to stand up in court. That being the case a law requiring the manufacturer to state the content on each ingredient cannot be enforced.

Now suppose we did market two open formula feeds with the same formula. The honest manufacturer (and there are many) states the exact formula on his tag. The dishonest manufacturer has the same formula on his tag, but a different mixture in the bag. The purchaser seeing the same formula on both tags, therefore, buys the one that costs the least, because he believes they are the same. Thus we have placed a premium on dishonesty and certainly have not protected the purchaser or the honest manufacturer.

The open formula tells no more about the quality of the ingredients than the closed formula, yet the quality of the ingredients has as much or more influence on results than does the formula.

Yes, the declaration of crude protein, fat and fiber tells us very little about the value of what is in the bag. The list of ingredients does not tell much either. This method of evaluating feed has not kept pace with the development of manufactured feeds. About the only statement no the tag that means anything is the name of the manufacturer. That indicates who made it, and the fact that he accepts responsibility for the contents. No feed is any better than the integrity of those who make it.

We buy automobiles, radios, clothes, shoes and a great many other commodities on performance. When buying shoes we do not require a guaranty as to the kind of leather, or whether the nails are steel or copper, or if the thread is linen or cotton. All we want to know is how the shoes wear, and look. If they do not perform properly, we buy elsewhere the next time. Buying on confidence in the manufacturer under our present system is about the best basis we have.

**UNIFORMITY OF STATE LAWS.**—We need more uniformity of state feed control laws. It is practically impossible for any state to produce all the feed required within its boundaries. Many manufacturers ship to twenty or more states and the problem of complying with conflicting state laws is a serious handicap and increases the cost to the feeder.

Some states set certain standards for crude protein, fat and fiber on different classes of feeds. The nutritional requirements of poultry

and livestock do not change at state boundaries. Some states require a declaration of the amount of each ingredient if the content is less than 5 per cent. I could mention one state that has had this law for about eight years and never prosecuted anyone yet, because they know they cannot enforce it. Such regulations only serve to breed disrespect for the law.

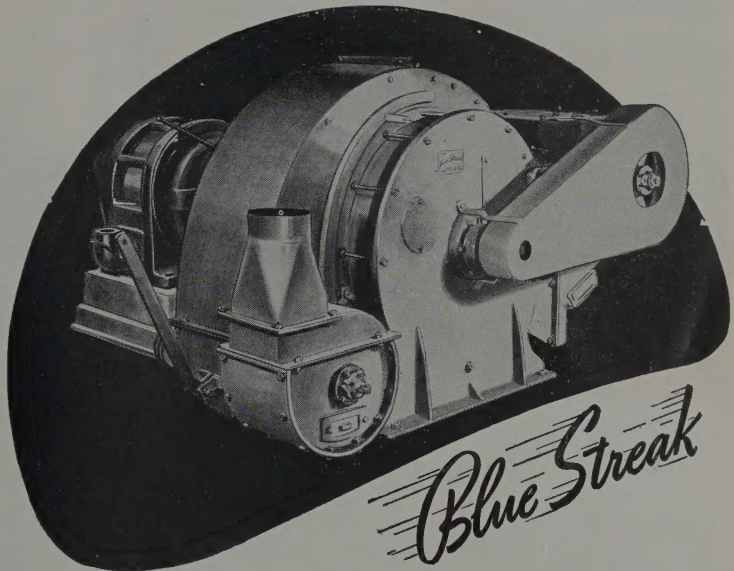
The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials has made a lot of progress, particularly in establishing nomenclature and standards, for feedstuffs. These standards should be adopted in toto by all states and the federal authorities. Perhaps some of you have noticed that it is "meat scrap" in poultry or hog feed, but the same product is "meat meal" when it comes to dog food.

I realize full well that each state does not wish to lose its individual status, nevertheless, if a state develops a better feed control law, it could be presented to the American Ass'n of Feed Control Officials and there carefully considered and weighed by all. If they decide it

is sound and practical, then it may be adopted by all states, otherwise dropped. After all, feeding our livestock and poultry is a national problem. As most of you realize we are dependent upon each other. Few feeds are made today entirely composed of ingredients all produced in one state.

I do not presume to suggest what changes should be made. I know changes are needed and I feel sure that the feeders and the honest manufacturers are deserving of better protection than our present laws provide. I am sure that co-operative effort on the part of the American Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, the Feed Industry, and our research workers in nutrition, can and will provide the answer.

J. L. WELSH of Omaha, Neb., has been invited by Eric Johnston, pres. of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to deliver an address before the Chamber on "Chemurgy" May 1 at Atlantic City, N. J.



## THE MILL THAT PRODUCES The Granular Grind

Blue Streak is the mill that produces the truly granular grind. The quality of the grind determines the results secured from the feed—and that is the factor that attracts and keeps customers. Take the grinding of oats for instance—pound them with heavy hammers. The oat groats are reduced to pasty flour hiding the fact that the hulls are largely split into uneven,

ragged slivers. Then take the thin hammer of Blue Streak operating at 1,800 r.p.m. These thin hammers cut and grind the groats AND hulls into a fine granular grind, extremely uniform and with a minimum of flour. This means power saving but of far more importance it produces a grind that cannot be equalled for feeding value—the mealy, granular Blue Streak grind.

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<b>THE MILL THAT PRODUCES THE GRANULAR GRIND!</b>			



Old Reliable Red Band Says—

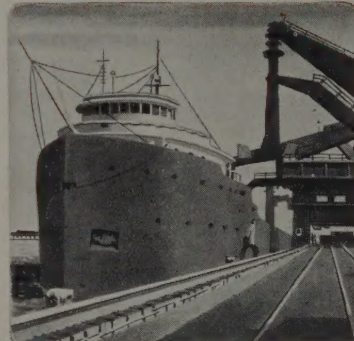
*"Ore used to ride  
Piggy-Back!"\**



**1** In 1855, the first lake shipment of ore reached Cleveland from the iron ranges of Lake Superior. Unloading the cargo of even a small sailing vessel meant four or five days of unremitting toil. The ore had to be carried piggy-back from ship to shore!



**2** In the early 1860's, unloading time was cut in half. Men down in the hold shoveled ore into tubs. Teams of horses on the docks pulled up the tubs. With as many as 40 horses, unloading a brig like the 132-ton Columbia, above, required several days.



**3** In 1899, electrically operated Hulett unloaders made handling easier, quicker, cheaper. Today, Hulett's empty a 14,275-ton cargo in less than 3 hours. Howell has specialized in motors for material handling and other industrial needs since 1915.

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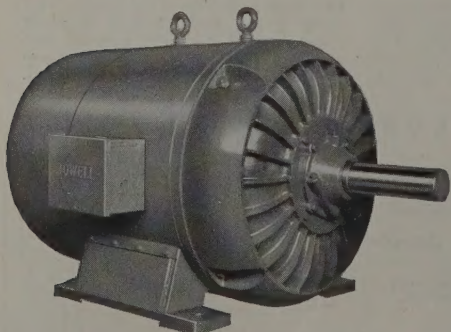
Howell Motors are better than ever today. The reasons: Years of experience in building industrial type motors to meet the exacting requirements of the automotive, machine tool, dairy, food, and other important industries.

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the finest materials—copper or bronze rotors—and completely insulated. They are trouble-free on the job because they are designed for the toughest tasks in industry—consequently, they perform better on all jobs.

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*\*Another historic story by Old Reliable Red Band*



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